PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,591.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 5-30 P.M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6838		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10812		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HAND BOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcevich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcevich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcevich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND 8,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA 5,895	G. Bartele	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA 5,159	F. Radosnitch	28th Mch. 1909
* VORWAERTS 5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA 7,886	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radosnitch	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
DUMRA	1,685	Thur. 17th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 11th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec. calling (for Mails and passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bussh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Bareggo	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb, 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 616; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan, 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909.

Accommodation first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

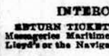
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1908
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	6th Dec.	15th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU		D. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TANASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU		F. Tyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD NOV., 1908.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

R. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-district).	Foochow
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Semarang.	New York.
Tsaiping (Perak).	Manila.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	MARSEILLES.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (including Postage.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,680,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,002

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mangtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

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A Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 5s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 16 Hood Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
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DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of

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SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
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CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
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Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLOT No. 121.
PRINCESS STREET ESTATE.
SCHEME II.

THE BOARD are now prepared to receive applications for the Building Lease of the above Plot for a term of 999 years, on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th December, 1908.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as CHIEF OFFICER of the Despatch Vessel "RETRIEVER." Salary Rs. 250 per mensem and Rs. 30 per mensem as a mess allowance.

Candidates must be in possession of a Master Mariner's certificate of competency.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a Medical Examination and an engagement will be made for 1 year.

He will be required to qualify for a Pilot's certificate entitling him to navigate any of the Commissioners' Vessels and to obtain a Tug Master's certificate.

On obtaining these certificates, he will, if his conduct and ability be approved be appointed as Master of the Tug "Rescue" on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem and will be eligible for promotion to appointments carrying higher emoluments.

Should the selected candidate's appointment be confirmed, service from the date of his joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the Ordinary Rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Candidates should submit copies of testimonials and certificates stating their qualifications and age. These should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to the 10th January 1909.

E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator.

The 4th December, 1908.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. M. SINCLAIR, Commercial Agent for the Government of the State of Victoria, Australia, will be pleased TO MEET Merchants and Importers of Bombay by appointment and to furnish them information respecting the Export Trade of the State, in all products and manufactures, and to place them in communication with its principal Merchants and Exporters. Address: TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...75,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in April 1909, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of May 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least half of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of April 1909, and the remainder before the 1st of May, 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.
Java—Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with or without Furniture.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL: RS. **6,00,000.**

Divided into

3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUE OF 3,500—7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS 100 EACH.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES for which Subscriptions are now invited, will, in addition to their preferential claim to dividend (which will be cumulative), rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in respect of repayment of Capital.

Preference Shareholders will have the option of exchanging their holdings into ordinary shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company.

The Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in part payment for the property, good-will, and assets transferred by them to the Company.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; next, in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up, or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; thirdly, in paying to the holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares rateably a non-cumulative further dividend until the holders of shares of both classes shall have received a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; and the surplus will be paid by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Bank of India, Limited, and the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, will receive applications for the Preference Shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment Call on the said shares.

The Shares will be payable as follows:—

On Application Rs. 10 per Share.

On Allotment Rs. 25 per Share.

And the balance as may be required in Calls not exceeding Rs. 25, at intervals of not less than two months.

The Company will not go to allotment unless at least 2,500 Preference Shares are applied for.

Payments in advance of Calls will be received and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

It will be particularly observed that the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., who are the Vendors to the Company, take five-sixths of the consideration for the transfer made by them of the Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Good-will in ORDINARY Shares of the Company and they thereby show their confidence in the future of the Company.

DIRECTORS:—THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KNIGHT; DWARKADASS DHARAMSEY, ESQ; LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ; CHUNILALL VIZBHUCANDASS MEHTA, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.; SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, ESQ.; and R. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY.

MANAGER:—J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ.

ENGINEER:—A. B. PRICE, ESQ., ASSOC., M.I.C.E

OFFICE AND WORKS:—NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern, as on the first day of September, 1908, and carrying on, developing, and extending in every desirable direction the well known business now being carried on under the firm name of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., together with the leasehold premises belonging thereto and situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, and all the business assets of the Firm, the goodwill of the business, and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and Book debts, for a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares to that amount and the balance in cash, or half in cash and half in Preference Shares, as may be determined by the Directors.

The business of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., was commenced in the year 1900, and the Firm are now carrying on business on an extensive scale, as Constructional Engineers, Merchants, and Contractors; and the Firm are also owners of certain Patents, Patent Rights, and Agencies.

The property to be transferred by the Firm to the Company consists of the following:—

		Assets at 31st August, 1908.
(1)	Beneficial interest in lease of about 15,000 sq. yds. of land at Mazagon— Buildings thereon and elsewhere ... ... Rs.	85,705 10 0
(2)	Plant & Machinery ... ... ,,	2,04,023 10 2
(3)	Stock-in-trade and goods in transit, etc., ... ,,	2,42,504 8 4
(4)	Book Debts and works in progress ... ... ,,	2,47,225 0 8
(5)	Government Paper, Port Trust Bonds, Cash Deposits and Cash ,,	1,86,169 1 3
(6)	Monorail Tramway and other Shares ... ... ,,	48,000 0 0
	Total ...Rs.	10,13,627 14 5

In addition the Company will acquire the good-will and profits on all contracts in which the Firm are or are likely to be interested.

A Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1908, has been prepared by the Firm and has been audited on behalf of the Directors by Mr. S. B. Billimoria and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. This shows a balance in favour of the partners of Rs. 2,57,475-11-2. A profit and loss account has also been prepared for the 9 months ended 31st August, 1908, and shows net profits of Rs. 49,000, excluding the amount of Rs. 34,000 paid by way of interest on loans. The total profits were therefore Rs. 83,000 for 9 months, being at the rate of over Rs. 9,000 per mensem, which for a year of exceptionally dull trade must be considered very satisfactory. With the greater facilities for financing various departments of business that the Company when formed will have, it is estimated that the profits will be much higher, whilst on the present rates they will be more than four times sufficient to provide the interest on the Preference Shares.

The firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co. will be the Agents of the Company for the period of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter, until new Agents shall be appointed by the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the Agreements referred to in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 above, also the Report on Valuation and Balance Sheet mentioned in the Prospectus, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, or certified copies may be seen at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort; and any person applying for any share in the Company, or who is allotted any share in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements, Valuation Statement, and Balance Sheets, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Copies of the full Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors, or from the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort.

20th November, 1908.

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LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.
Inspection cordially invited.

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(Next to West End Watch Company),
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by European firm, a GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, with first rate commercial experience and accustomed to responsible position and control of native staff. Christian preferred. Salary about Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Send fullest particulars of previous employment, copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 728, care of this Paper.

WANTED.
SECONDHAND, CHEAP, GOOD.
DININGROOM TABLE in three pieces, each piece 6 ft. by 4 ft.; Mahogany preferred.
ICE-BOX, to hold three dozen Sodas.
CARD-TABLE with drawers.
BLACKWOOD OVAL TABLE, 5 ft.
WRITING-TABLE with and without cloth top and drawers.
SODA-WATER MACHINE.
Apply POST BOX No. 268, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

(1) HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTER, Ch. W. G., "Regalia". Well known with the Bombay Hounds. Up to any weight. Fine Fencer. About 16 hands, rising 10. Believed sound. Open to reasonable offers. Price, Rs. 750.

(2) B. W. M. "PEGGIE", 6 years, 15-1½, Handsome trapper. Up to weight. Goes in both saddles. Suitable for a nervous rider. Particularly nice tempered and clever. A great pet. Believed sound. No offers. Price, Rs. 800.

APPLY, WM. H. TRAILL,
Yacht Club.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Shocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for trees), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, 4 annas; Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BILLIARDS.

F. H. WEISS,
CHAMPION OF AUSTRALASIA,
will concede 650 in a 1,000
TO
C. N. LOWTH,
European Amateur Champion of Western India,
On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 9-30 sharp,
AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES,
BYCULLA BRIDGE.

Admission, Rs. 2. Reserve, Rs. 3.

Mr. Ben. Smith has very sportingly and generously offered a very handsome Cup to Mr. V. C. Lowth, if he wins.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT!!!
Last night of our Second Change.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
ROMEO AND JULIET,
THE FINEST FILM OF MODERN DAYS.
A TRIUMPH OF CINEMATOGRAPHY.
Produced by over 40 Actors from the Lyceum, at a cost of £300, length 1,260 feet.
3,200 feet of New Tragic and Comic Pictures.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. **3**
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.

SPECIAL LATE SHOW, SATURDAY,
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, 5-30 P.M.
Bandmann's full Orchestra with scenic effects.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Will be the LAST EXHIBITION of
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
and
The Grand Historical Drama,
CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.
Owing to enormous crowds visiting our Fairy Pavilion we have decided to give a
4th EXHIBITION
ON SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER,
From 11-15 P.M. to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE TERRIBLE HYDERABAD FLOODS,
Graphically illustrated from life by the
EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,
MAIDAN, BOMBAY,
From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER.

The Most Notable Concert Organization ever to Visit the East and the only Metropolitan Company of the Season, the

HERBERT WITHERS CONCERT COMPANY.
HERBERT WITHERS CONCERT COMPANY.
HERBERT WITHERS CONCERT COMPANY.

Supported by the Band of H. E. The Governor under the Direction of Mr. Behr.

World Tour 1908-09 under Direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons.

MME LUISA SOBRINO, Prima Donna Soprano.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT, Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F. R. A. M., Solo Pianist and Mr. Herbert Withers, Violoncellist.

Unanimous Press Endorsements.

ON DEPARTURE FROM HOME:—
"Unquestionably the strongest group of concert artistes London has loaned to the Colonies in years."—"The Telegraph".

AFTER THE OPENING CONCERT:—
"A rich and rare musical treat * * * The most brilliant entertainment ever given in Colombo, the concert of the Madams Albani Company, presented by the same enterprising and resourceful entrepreneur not excepted. Each item was a gem. Those present, and these included all that is best in musical Colombo, listened enraptured."—"The Ceylon Independent," 6th Nov.

"Certainly the strongest group of concert artistes ever heard here,"—"The Times of Ceylon," 6th Nov.

"Unquestionably the best musical organization which has ever favoured Ceylon with a visit".—"Ceylon Observer", 6th Nov.

AFTER THE FIRST CONCERT IN INDIA:—
"Nothing less than an artistic triumph * * * The very best concert ever heard in Madras"—"Madras Mail," 13th Nov.

"We are of opinion that it was the best concert ever given in Madras."—"Madras Times", 13th Nov.

WITH THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW:—
"A musical performance unparalleled, in the history of Lucknow, * * * His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Hewett appeared to take keen enjoyment in the performance, it would have been difficult indeed for anyone to have resisted the charm of the many exquisite items" "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, 24th Nov.

Plan and Tickets At SOUNDY & Co.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARKES & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good economical and easy going Machine.—G. D. Workman, Wrtehed Dasoos.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was "as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for CROUPS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPRINTER & Co., Dept. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A LADY, occupying a NEW HOUSE beautifully situated can receive a married couple or a bachelor of good social position as Paying Guests. Apply to Box No. 687, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be had at RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines are L'quors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the Moorish style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS STORES LIST and CIRCULAR.—PHILLIPS & Co. have just issued X'MAS CATALOGUE and CIRCULAR. Mofussil Residents wanting a good selection of cheap and reliable X'MAS GOODS, should apply for same. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR COLOUR WASHING, PAINTING and DISTEMPERING, apply to SCOTT BURN & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By V. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and trustworthy Clerks, Accountants, Interpreted by the Officers of the Services. Benefits: First Class Cossees and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay: Rs. 2, Moffat

...RUCTION.

...AND COMPANY,
...MARINE STREET.

...WEEKLY SALE.

...AY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), ...AWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, ...oms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured ...oods and the following :—

...urniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedstead, etc.,

1 case containing 7 pieces 400 days' time pieces with glass domes and accessories.

2 cases 80 thousand Navarino Cigarettes.

1 new English Morocco lined adjustable perambulator for invalid.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 glass fronted brougham.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, opposite the Rajabai Tower and next to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's Office, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Robert, Boalsur and others, such as sliding dining table in 6 pieces, chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined silk, in 10 pieces, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, book case, open carved blackwood chairs, teapoys and cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, elegant pnelled single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, rich glasswares and crockeryware, best plateware, ice box with refrigerator, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose, large size Chubb's fire-proof safe on stand, dentist chairs, with shifting back sewing machine, typewriter, bronze figures, table ornaments, mahogany folding washhand stand, horse action saddle, graphophone with 40 records, Persian carpets, lamps, engravings, books on science, history of nations, etc., the property of Dr. M. Bana and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery :—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 Sapphire ring, set with 10 diamonds.
1 large drop pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls, containing 19 strings.
1 Opal ring, set with diamonds.
1 Cat's eye ring set with diamonds.
1 Turquoise ring, set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond pouchees.
1 pair diamond kurunful with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond ticka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugin with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair silmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond kanla, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 mirza beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendants.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings and pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BARGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 11th inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the Pedne Market, at Carnac Bunder, the following wooden barge :—

A wooden barge registered No. 4455, carries 110 tons of coal or other cargo.

The barge could be seen at Frere Bunder where it lies.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1903.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account and risk of the underwriters—

Ex. S. S. "Arabia."

One earthenware figure, slightly broken.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred pilanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 grey country-bred mare, possessing great speed and action, well worth trying for races.

1 Four wheel Canterbury Waggonet with removeable canes, with bicycle wheels, in very good order.

1 English buggy, by Windover, in good condition, suitable for 14 to 15 hands.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. RENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, 4, 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, baba cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, very valuable large size drawing-room carpets, cabinets, sofas, bronze figures with pedestals, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, rice oil paintings, large china jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica jardiniers with pots, fancy clocks, under dosses, mirror back jardinieres, verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Sweet toned grand concert piano specially ordered out from England in very good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bhaiya Gully, Colaba, Godown No. 128, by order of Messrs. Dhunjibhoy B. Patit and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramdas Devji and Co :—

272 Bales Shavasgur and Morvi ginned cotton.
156 Bales Parbani and Oomri ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1908.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been ... and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOT...
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hammam Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Parlby, 2,785 tons, Captain Prischatt sailed on Thursday for Sydney in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain Phillips, sailed yesterday for Karachi; with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 6,716 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo, 9 dogs, 2 horses and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 10.

Ardgovan	2725 Johnston	T M & Co
Aroadia	3574 Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302	Morrison M M & Co
Beswada	3276 Le Brocq	M M & Co
Bahadur	2986 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519 Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022 House	R A Willis
Clintra	1917	Kaselvaru
Clematis	3329 Davies	J M & Co
Caledonia	3529 Gordon, London	27-2.09 P & O S N Co
Eastville	2806 Wright	James M & Co
Elrin	2443 Potts	W & A G & Co
Fife	2494 Herr son	The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness	Sheelston	W & A G & Co
Gerd	758 Andreessen	F F Campbell & Co
Neo orva	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Kt Templor	4601 Gihill	W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran	2418 Smith	Calcutta
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Lord Kelwin	2158 Moser	K N & Co
Nawab	2041 Parkhill	T M & Co
Oolobaria	3427 Chappell	M M & Co
Purley	2795 Prischatt	W & A M & Co
Ramutola	3523 Krippner	W & A G & Co
Shah Najam	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523 Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812 Lamont	W & A G & Co
Strathclyde	2842 Crerar	Shaw Wallaad & Co
Waroonga	1607 Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	18-12	M Y Kaisha
B Umta	3492	Phillips	Karachi		M M & Co
C & R Kirby Bank	2093	Kerr	Antwerp	23-12	W & A G & Co
F Chychassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	21-12	M Mackenzie & Co
L Sabarmati	524	Mohmed	Mangalore	11-12	P S N Co Ld
M Delhi	4784	Ardrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
N Vellore	3118	Pattie	Philadelphia		R A Willis
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	Middlesbro	15-12	R A Willis
Q Kanzler	1865	Michelsen	Zanzibar	14-12	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3269	O'borne	L'pool	11-12 W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-12 G D Grossi
5	Alexandria	2194	Fry	D'kirk	12-12 K N & Co
6	Sandon Hall	3293	Main	Hull	11-12 K Nixon & Co
7	Praga	2368	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-12 A L S N Co
8	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	12-12 M M & Co
9	City of Manchester	3562	Dnkirk		15-13 F K N & Co
10 & 11	City of Bonares	4320	Morrison	K'chi	11-12 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	2-1-09 P & O Co

M W D D

Capri	2716	Pedose	Shanghai		17-12 F & R S N Co

H W V D

14	Lhasa	950	Mao Diarmid	Karachi	11-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Pouani	552	Samsoodin	B'Nagar	12-12	R S N Co Ltd

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Circassia s	Osborne	Liverpool, Nov. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kola s	Moxon	Karnebi, &c.
	Farley s	Prischatt	Sydney.
	Umta s	Phillips	Karachi.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
28	Norfolk	Calcutta
Dec.		
2	Alcana	Calcutta
4	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
4	Crostafels	Antwerp
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
7	Tessta	Straits
8	Fumi Maru	Balik Papam
8	Clan Stuart	Coast
8	Pontaksia	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left Liverpool, for Bombay on the evening of the 6th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 5th December arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 4th December left Suez at 2 a.m. on Thursday.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Isch'a, from Bombay arrived on the 10th instant to Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Olympia," Dec. 11.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock on 11th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection at 11-15 a.m. sharp.

TO PORT SAID—Mr S Goldschmidt, Mrs Goldschmidt, Mr L Goldschmidt and Capt R A Lyall.

TO MARSEILLES—Mrs Courtenay, Miss Courtenay, Lt-Col J G Hojel, Mrs Hojel, Mr O H L Napier, Mrs Napier, Mr W A Revis, Mr R Watson and Mrs Watson.

TO LONDON—Capt J H V Barr, Maj Dyer, Mrs Dyer, Mrs N Macpherson and child,

TO LIVERPOOL—Mrs P Barclay, Mrs Firth and child, Col F W Gee, Mrs Greenfield, Miss M W E Hoare, Miss May, Mr S W Williams, Mrs Williams.

TO NEW YORK—Miss B G Johnson.

An extensive cattle drive has taken place at Ballyglass, near Castlebar. A farm of 300 acres was cleared of its stock of cattle and sheep. The police have succeeded in tracing the cattle, but the whereabouts of some fifty sheep have not been located.

An Exchange telegram from Vienna states that the Government has brought forward a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies making insurance against illness and old age compulsory on all workmen and domestics and those employers whose annual income does not exceed £100.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—PIERCE—December 2, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Lorimer Kitching, Chaplain, Irene Hill Pierce, second daughter of the late Major C. Pierce of Ajmere, to William Matthews Thomas, youngest son of Mrs. Henry D. Thomas of Stapleton Mount, Starcross, Devon.

DEATH.

JUKES—November 23, at Dharwar, Sophia Mary, relict of the late William George Jukes, aged 68 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisements."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine. They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. G. S., HNG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kempy & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m.; Sun sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 1-26m., 1-11a.; Low water, 7-31m., 6-58a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 27th November, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

The Saraswati Mills, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 12.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas 6 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Evening Concert. 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-31a.

Sunday, December 13.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Meeting of the Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-35m., 2-26a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-6a.

Monday, December 14.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-3a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.

Tuesday, December 15.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h., 4m. High water, 3-47m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.

Wednesday, December 16.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 4-28m., 5-27a.; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.

Thursday, December 17.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Framji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p.m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The statement showing the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim, Bombay, during the month of November:—Attendance: males 1,038, females 661, male children 373, female children 279, total 2,351. Chief prevailing diseases: Ague, Constipation, Bronchitis.

MOUNT POINSUR FEAST BORIVLI.—This will be celebrated on Sunday, the 13th instant. There will be Low Masses every hour from 7-30 to 11-30 (S.T.). The High Mass and sermon will commence at 12. Besides the usual trains there will be the following special trains :—From Grant Road 5-45, 7-9, 8-30, 9-5; from Borivli 7-5, 14-40, 16-40, 17-45, 18-50.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr F T. Brooks, F.T.S., will deliver two public lectures in English at the Hall of the Framji Cavasji Institute, on Sunday the 13th and Monday the 14th December, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) Subject:—The Gospel of Life or the Practical Teachings of the Bhagavad Gita: I. (13th. xii) Service; II. (14th xii) Atonement or Yoga. Colonel R. H. Forman, M. B., R. A. M. C., will preside at 1st Lecture on "Service", and the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., at the 2nd Lecture on "Atonement or Yoga."

A VISIT TO THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Mr. A. L. Governton writes :—A visit to the Empire Theatre of Bombay while it was occupied by Mr. Khataw's Alfred Theatrical Company was my first introduction to the Indian stage and it was almost a revelation to me to witness the acting and see the manner in which the plays were staged. I was present at the performance of two of the most popular of the plays represented by Mr. Khataw, "Khoon-i-Nahak", an Urdu adaptation of Shakespeare's Hamlet, and "Ascer-Hirsi", an Urdu version of Sheridan's Pisarro. Both these tragedies undergo considerable alteration in the process of translation. But this is made necessary, I was told, by the Indian audience's dislike of pure tragedy and love of farce. The very slight comic relief, which Shakespeare provided in Hamlet, is replaced in "Khoon-i-Nahak" by an elaborate farcical underplot of servant love, while more romantic fun is given to the story by the introduction of a rival lover of Meherbanoo (Ophelia). A similar farce, also suggested by the oriental conception of the humours of love and marriage, has intruded itself, perhaps more justifiably, into the sombre play of Sheridan. It is true that these innovations have little real connection with the main purpose of the play. But to a European they are very interesting as illustrations of other sides of Indian Dramatic genius.

The main interest, however, in these two plays lies in the tragic characters. Mr. Khataw plays the hero in both, but has more scope for his genius in Hamlet. His representation of the prince (Hamlet) is interesting and skilful. He gives him some of the vehemence of the Oriental but his acting is restrained and his movements controlled. He possesses great powers of facial expression and a clear voice capable of great variation though at times rising to too high a pitch. His manner of acting in some places is worthy to be studied and admired. He is well supported by his company whom he has evidently most skilfully and thoroughly trained. The chief female parts are very well done by actresses. The minor female roles are performed by boys. These particularly interested me, for I have often wondered how the boys of the Elizabethan stage in England could be drilled into really losing their identity in the characters they represented. But when I found myself speculating whether these were boys or girls and when I saw the thorough way in which they entered into the spirit of their roles—especially the "Urshin" of Ascer-i-Hirs—I was no longer surprised that the boy actors of Shakespeare's time at one period drove their adult rivals out of popular favour. Mr. Khataw's chief comedian is no mere clown but an artist at whom I found myself laughing heartily. Lastly Mr. Khataw stages his plays most elaborately and with good taste. These Urdu plays are no mere shows for the "groundlings." Even to one who like myself has a very imperfect knowledge of Hindustani, they are full of interest and to anyone capable of following the language at all closely I think they would be fascinating. The union of likeness and unlikeness to the English originals and the light that words and action throw upon Indian sentiment and character sufficed to hold my attention throughout and I am sure that all my thoughtful countrymen would be equally interested.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

THE first installation meeting of the new Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," working in Bombay under the Scottish Constitution, took place on Wednesday in the Masonic Hall, Ravelin Street, when the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman, Judge of the Bombay High Court, was placed in the chair of the Master for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of members and officers of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry, Masters of local Lodges, and other Masons. The following members of the Lodge were appointed its officers for the ensuing year :—Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Immediate Past Master; The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Daver, Deputy Master; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Substitute Master; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., Senior Warden; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Mistree, Secretary; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Treasurer; Mr. R. Woollcombe, Chaplain; Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Senior Deacon; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Junior Deacon; Colonel R. H. Forman, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Steward; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setelvad, Inner Guard; and Captain W. Hobbes, Tyler.

The work upstairs was followed by a sumptuous banquet, at which the Nawab of Sachin, with his secretary, Mr. P. E. Percival, and Mr. G. Bright were also present. The chairman at the banquet, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, proposed the health of the King-Emperor, the Queen-Empress, and the Royal Family; H. E. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonery; and Colonel Forman, the Grand Master in India. The toast of the new Master was proposed by Colonel Forman, and enthusiastically responded to by those present. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed proposed the health of the visitors. The proceedings closed at a late hour. A band played during the banquet.

THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

THE mill-hands of five mills working under the management and agency of Messrs Thackersey Mulji and Co. met in large numbers on Wednesday morning at "Damoder Bhowan," Warden Road, the residence of the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, to present him with an address congratulating him on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the King Emperor. The address, which was artistically engrossed on vellum, enumerated Sir Vithaldas's public services, his high qualities of head and heart, his private benevolence, etc, which had gained him the esteem, affection and respect of all classes. It eulogised his public services in the Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Millowners' Association, and in connection with all movements to promote the interests of the poorer classes and the general public of this presidency. There were few native gentlemen in this presidency, the address stated, who could equal him in his many-sided activities, or urge a claim upon public gratitude and esteem as he. The address was enclosed in an elegant casket and presented to Sir Vithaldas, who made an appropriate reply. The proceedings then terminated.

THE report by the Entomologist to the Indian Tea Association shows the damage done by mosquito blight during the season 1907, represented a loss of ten lakhs of rupees to the gardens in Assam and the Duars. Many gardens were so badly attacked that only half crops were gathered, while others were partially closed at the end of July. A cheap insecticide in the shape of a soap solution has been discovered, which is said to be highly effective.

MATHEMATICS OF B. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with regret that I find the number of candidates daily decreasing in the above subject at the B. A. examination. Many prefer History to Mathematics at the last moment, that is, in the last term of their final year. This year there are very few candidates as compared with past years. The reason why a candidate prefers any subject to Mathematics is quite evident. It is true that Mathematics is a difficult subject in itself and requires a head to understand it, but strictness of examination has made it more difficult.

Again in the examination paper of hundred marks more than fifty are reserved for examples which are very often difficult to be solved in the period of three hours. The marks kept apart for theories are not always half the number of total marks but vary at different times with different examiners.

Taking last year's results into consideration it is easy to perceive that many candidates fail in this subject than in any other. Moreover, owing to the less chance of securing a class at the examination a clever student does not like to endanger his career. To remedy this the examiners should not judge a candidate by their own ability. They should set easy papers easily solvable by a clever student in proper time. They should also assign half the number of marks at the least to the theory-work. It is fully hoped that the examiners as well as those who are interested in the welfare of this University will take this into their consideration.—Yours, &c.,

P.

THE AGE RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—May I be permitted to invite the attention of Government to the desirability of a very stringent enforcement of the Civil Service Regulations, which lay down that in the case of non-covenanted servants an officer who has attained the age of 55 years or has put in thirty years must retire. A wise and strict adherance to this rule will but have a very beneficial effect on the Public Service by old and effete men making room for younger and abler people. A glance at the Political, Judicial, Revenue or even any other Department will show anyone that the Government and the Heads of Departments have always allowed themselves to be misled by some false notions of economy. But the consequence to be greatly regretted is that a junior in each Branch gets the coveted prizes in his Department only in his green old age while the palmy period of his life is wasted in unimportant posts; and thus the efficiency of the service is necessarily impaired. The officials who are responsible for recommending the retention of old servants though their intentions are no doubt laudable, do not seem to have realised that there can be no comparison between an Indian at the age of 55 and a European of the same age in point of physique. Besides in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, the rules about Leave are very liberal and are very profusely availed of; and in this way the juniors in that service get comparatively more opportunities of distinguishing their talents. It can be therefore, fairly remarked that the very liberal policy that has been followed by Government in granting extensions has rather injured the strength of the service and created undesireable blocks in the uncovenanted service.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th December.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 12th inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 15th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" Aiming Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground on Saturday next the 12th instant.

Fall in at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

513.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 13th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

514—COMMAND.

Lieutenant E Triggs having returned from leave assumes Command of the E E Company

R. W. R. BENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th December.

603.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant :—To-day Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

604.—Parade—It is notified for information that the Parade ordered for Saturday the 12th instant is cancelled.

605.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 12th inst, (any Coy).

2 Sunday 13th inst.—The Range is reserved for "O" "G" "D" Coy. for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

606.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

607—Reversion. No. 6413—Corpl. B. C. Read, "G" Coy. reverts to the rank of Volunteer at his own request.

608.—Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "G" Coy with effect from this date :—

No. 6396—Vol. M. E. Jardine, to be Lance Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

WHILE the choir boys of St. Stephen's Church, Bexhill, were crossing the railway line on their way to play a football match, one of them, a lad named Frederick Albert Russel was knocked down by a light engine and killed.

MR. JAMES MCMANN, has found a chameleon in his garden at Birchfield, Urmston. It is thought the animal reached England in a vessel that passed through the Ship Canal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" December 10.)

Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamlakar, Head Clerk and Cashier, Testamentary Registrar's Office, High Court, Bombay, to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits till the 2nd January or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Garda, Acting Mamlatdar of Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Maqbul Khan to be probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Messrs. S.K. Nadkarni and V. H. Katarki respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Yellapur on the 24th November.

Third Grade Police Inspector James William Foster of the G. I. P. Railway is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th December or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. G. Correa, District Inspector, Alibag, Kolaba District, on Rs. 250, was granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days with effect from the 17th September and Mr. A. C. Fernandes, Sub-Inspector, Alibag, on Rs. 30, appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. McCarthy, Chief Excise Inspector, East Khandesh District on Rs. 300, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th November.

Mr. H. J. Millard, District Excise Inspector, and Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 175, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 31st October and the following acting arrangements have been ordered :—Mr. A. L. Fontes, Excise Sub-Inspector, Jamner Range, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 30, to act as District Excise Inspector, Jalgaon Range, on Rs. 175 vice Mr. Millard. Mr. Lazarus Kedar, a Candidate, to act as Excise Sub-Inspector, Jamner Range, on Rs. 30, vice Mr. Fontes.

Mr. A. S. Dalal, District Excise Inspector, Sakri Range, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 200, was granted leave without pay for one month with effect from the 11th May and Mr. Shaik Abdul Kadar Sheik Faijulla, Sub-Inspector, Nizampur West Khandesh District, on Rs. 30, appointed to act for him.

The following probationers have passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Castle Rock on the 23rd, 24th and 25th November:—Mr. W. G. Barron, Inspector, Goa Frontier, Matna Beat. Narayan Sitaram Jambotkar, 9—monthly Karkun, taluka Bande.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, I. M. S., and Captain W. H. Cazaly, I. M. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, on 28th November.

Rajesaheb valad Mohodinsaheb, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kumta Taluka, Kanara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 5th July to 9th November 1908 inclusive and Sheshu Kaknaik, Candidate Vaccinator, No. I, Kanara Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

Abdulkhadir valad Shekhusen, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, was appointed acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, from 1st to 31st October inclusive.

Narayan Vishnu, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Taluka, Poona Zilla, was suspended from 19th July to 12th October and was allowed to draw full pay.

Candidate Kashinath Nagesh and Rangnath Chimsaji, Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, were appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Taluka, Poona Zilla, from 19th to 30th July, and from 31st July to 12th October inclusive, respectively.

The privilege leave granted to Aishing Sakhawatrai, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, in Notification No. 411 of 14th November, is extended to 8th December inclusive.

Jan Mahomed Pir Baksh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted leave without pay from 28th October to 24th February 1909 inclusive and Candidate Jhamandas Dharamdas is appointed to act for him from 29th October.

Kundanmal Jiwatrai, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, was granted privilege leave from 4th November to 3rd December inclusive, and Candidate Mahomed Sidik Satardin was appointed to act for him.

Bhimji Ramchandra, probationary Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chandgad Mahal, Belgaum Zilla, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 23rd November.

The following officers to be Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the Kaira district, Mr. Sorab Maneksha Bharucha, Northern sub-division, comprising the Talukas of Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad and Kapadvanj. Mr. Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai, Southern sub-division, comprising the Talukas of A'nand, Borsad and Thasra.

Mr. Albert Frederick Lucas Brayne, I. C. S., reported himself to the Collector of Satara for duty as an Assistant Collector on the 24th November.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Karwar, Ankola, Yellapur and Haliyal in the Kanara District vice Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, resigned.

Mr. Narbheram Manchharam Joshi is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Jambusar in the Broach District vice Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, resigned.

Mr. Jekisondas Bhailal, acting Mamlatdar of Pardi, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Pardi in the Surat District vice Mr. Devdatt Dhaneshwar Shukla, resigned.

The election of Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Yaval in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Mr. Damodar Ganesh Joshi is nominated a member of the Taluka Local

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BALKAN CRISIS AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—It is becoming clearer every day that the action of Austria in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina is seriously weakening the Triple Alliance by estranging the partner which has the least inducement to maintain that compact. Baron von Aehrenthal received assurances of support from Signor Tittoni before Austria's intention of annexing those two Provinces was announced to the Powers, but the assurances were worthless, Signor Tittoni was completely out of touch with public feeling; so much so that he not only guaranteed moral support to Austria but indulged in the boast that he had been one of the few statesmen in Europe who were privy to Austria's designs. After such a vaunt it was impossible for him to assume that pose of surprise at Austria's action which might have saved his reputation. As will be seen from a telegram published to-day, (Dec. 5th) he has been compelled to execute a "volte face" and to express sympathy with Servia and Montenegro. Such Parliamentary tactics have preserved the Ministry of which he is a member, but it is being subjected to very vigorous criticism, and a series of anti-Austrian demonstrations have shown that the Italian people are in no friendly mood towards their partner in the Triple Alliance. That Alliance is one into which Italy was driven by force of circumstances rather than drawn by inclination, and for many years there have been indications that she is gradually drifting away from it. In 1878, during the Berlin Congress, both Bismarck and Lord Salisbury informally suggested that France might possess herself of Tunis without raising any opposition from Germany or Great Britain, and a little later a more formal approval was given to France, by Germany in pursance of the Bismarckian policy of encouraging France to squander her resources in Northern Africa, and by Great Britain with the object of appeasing France. In 1881, accordingly, France seized Tunis, maintaining the Bey as a nominal ruler. Italy's claims to Tunis were not very substantial, but she resented the action of France, and Bismarck, who had certainly foreseen the effect on Italian feelings, profited after his fashion by the situation he had helped to create. In 1882 he drew into the Austro-German Alliance the Power which two years before he had frankly described as more likely to join the adversaries than the friends of Germany.

As, however, Gambetta had fallen in France, and with him the danger of the war of revenge for 1870 had passed away, Germany was no longer so anxious to surround herself with friends, and Bismarck could afford to name his own terms. The result was that Italy gained neither support for her Colonial policy nor assurance that the balance of power in the Mediterranean would be maintained. She gained, in fact, nothing but a guarantee against attack from France and Russia, and as the price of this she undertook to combine with Germany and Austria aginst either of those Powers in the event of hostilities. It was a poor bargain from the Italian point of view, for the chances of her requiring the assistance of the other two partners were much smaller than the chances of her being called upon to assist them. It meant the undertaking of heavy expenditure on armaments and the abandonment of cherished hopes of recovering from Austria the Italian districts of Tyrol, Istia and Dalmatia. As time has gone on, the Italians have more and more frequently questioned the value of this alliance to them, and the fact that when it was last renewed, in 1902, Italy struck out the clause requiring her to co-operate with Germany and Austria against France by sending two Army Corps through the Tyrol shows that she is seeking to diminish her responsibility under the compact. To Italy the Triple Alliance has been a costly and not very useful protection, for which she has been obliged to sacrifice her ambition of recovering Italian territory from Austria. If Signor Barzilai was correct in saying, during the heated debate in the Chamber on the 30th November, that Austria undertook to compensate Italy by the cession of Trentino in the event of her annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy has further cause to complain of the bargain. The terms of the Alliance have never been published, so it is impossible to affirm or refute his statement; but nothing is known by the outside world of such a clause, Signor Tittoni has denied that it exists, and Signor Barzilai may be mistaken. Even without breach of faith on Austria's part, Italy has grievances enough, though, as she chose to join the Alliance on Bismarck's terms, it is perhaps not very reasonable for her to complain of them. Nevertheless, recent events cannot fail to weaken still further the links which bind her to two Powers with which she has little real sympathy.

Between Germany and Austria, the other partners the action of the latter need not cause any breach. As long ago as 1884 the Skiernewice compact, which linked Germany, Austria and Russia for three years only, authorised the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and whether recent denials of complicity in Austria's action are credited or not, there cannot be any doubt that Germany has for years been well aware of Austria's intentions and well disposed towards her project. There is, moreover, an identity of interests in the Balkans. But it is one thing to establish friendship with Austria and control over her policy and quite another to secure the good-will of the various Hungarian nationalities. The riots at Prague have shown that the Czechs, at any rate, are irritated with Germany. Czech sentiment is strongly pro-Servian, and in any attempt to deal with Servia it will always hamper Austria. Moreover, the ambitions cherished by the Croatians, Slavonians and Dalmatians of a Southern Slav Monarchy, while favourable to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is an embarrassing factor in Austrian policy. To find a line of action which will be parallel to that of Germany and will yet not run counter to the lines on which these nationalities of Hungary desire to progress is no easy matter. In the Balkans it is indeed difficult for the members of the Triple Alliance to work harmoniously. Austria's gains arouse the jealousy of Italy, and the prospect of Austria coming into conflict with Turkey or supporting Bulgaria in a war with that Power is highly displeasing to Germany, which has a substantial stake in Turkey. The fact is, the Triple Alliance was not established with a view to the solution of the Near Eastern Question. It was meant to secure the "status quo" in Central Europe, and was arranged to that end only. It would be too much to say that it will fall to pieces over the Near Eastern Question, but there can be no doubt that since popular feelling in Italy is becoming more hostile to co-operation with Austria, and Germany can accord support to Austria only so long as that does not mean open hostility to Turkey, the Triple Alliance is being weakened by the attempt to use it for the purpose which were not contemplated when it was framed.

THE EXTRA £300,000.

THE "STATESMAN":—Neither in this country nor at Home has sufficient attention been called to the action of the War Office in arbitrarily imposing an additional charge of £300,000 a year upon the Indian revenues, owing solely to changes made in the Army for the benefit of the Home Establishment. We are glad, therefore, to see that Mr. Hart Davies and Sir Henry Seymour King have entered a protest against this increase and have elicited from the Under-Secretary of State the fact that the Government of India have sent Home a despatch taking serious exception to the decision at which Lord Morley seems to have arrived. Unfortunately the Home Government apparently are resolved to keep the despatch secret, on the ground that it cannot be published unless the report of the Romer Committee is also submitted to the House of Commons, a course which, for some reason or other, the Government are not prepared to adopt. This seems to us a most unjustifiable proceeding. The Indian taxpayer has only two spokesmen, the Government of India and those members of the House of Commons who happen to take an interest in Indian affairs. Lord Morley, by a policy of silence, has stultified the opposition of both to the heavy additional burden upon India which he has sanctioned. Practically the only information available on the subjects is contained in a return which has just been issued at Home comparing the strength of the British Army on the 1st October, 1905, and upon the same date in 1908. On the surface there appears to be a very remarkable decline. The regulars have declined from 189,000 to 169,000 the Militia, now called Special Reserve, have declined from 83,000 to 60,000; and the Volunteers, who are now known as Territorials have declined from 219,000 to 146,000. On the other hand, if we turn to the figures given in an appendix which shows the strength of the Army Reserve, a very different state of affairs is revealed. Three years ago the Army Reserves stood at 94,000; it now stands at 134,000. The increase in the Reserve, it will be observed, is double the decrease in the Regulars, and more than makes good the falling off in the Militia. When this is taken into account, Mr. Haldane might not unfairly claim that at the present moment the British Army is really stronger for active operations than it was three years ago, for it is in the Regulars and the Reserve that the real fighting strength of the British Army resides. Not only are the Reservists and the Regulars better trained than either the Militia or the Volunteers, but they are legally liable to go to whatever part of the world they may be ordered at a moment's notice, whereas the Volunteers cannot be compelled to leave the country against their will, and necessarily have but a very scanty military training. Consequently the falling off in the number of the Volunteers is a comparatively unimportant matter. It is probably to some extent due to the increased stringency of the regulations for training; and so far as this is the case it may be that there is really a net gain, for it is notorious that under the old system a large number of men were retained on the register as Volunteers who were quite unfit for any kind of military duty. Unfortunately, no figures are published with this return to show what the cost of the Army is now, compared with 1905; but judging by the Army Estimates in each year, there is very little difference. Yet the figures above quoted, for the numbers of men, ought to have involved a very considerable reduction in expenditure, for the Regulars constitute the most expensive portion of the Army, and their numbers have been very heavily reduced. The Reserve, which is the only portion of the Army showing an increase for obvious reasons costs very little. The relative increase in expenditure can therefore only by explained either by the greater cost of equipment or by the higher wages paid to the private soldier. The latter item probably accounts for the greater part of the relative increase. We can only suppose that it is this factor also which largely explains the increased burden which has been thrown upon the Indian Exchequer and we cannot understand how Lord Morley ever consented to it. The whole case is very unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view, and an adequate explanation must be insisted on.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

THE "PIONEER."—We have already stated that the scheme for improving communications between India and Ceylon is likely to be materially modified as the result of the recent conference at Rameswaram. The South Indian Railway proposed originally to close the Paumben Straits altogether by building a viaduct across the coral reefs from Mandapam, the extreme point of the Indian Peninsula, to Paumben on the northern extremity of Rameswaram Island. The distance between these two points is less than a mile and at present coasting vessels pass through the straits by an artificial channel 120 feet broad, which has been blasted through the reefs. The channel is about twelve feet in depth at low water, and can, therefore, only be used by steamers and country-ships of comparatively small size. To close it altogether without providing some other means of passing to and from the Bay of Bengal would be to interfere with the coasting trade; and a proposal was made to cut a canal through the northern part of Rameswaram and create a port at the western entrance. But to make "Port Amphihll" of real use would have involved heavy expenditure; and, unless a ship-canal had been built to permit of ocean-going steamers taking a short cut, the outlay would scarcely have been justifiable. The sandy nature of the soil on the island was also ill-suited for canal-works. The South Indian Railway, wisely foreseeing that whatever might be the solution of the question a line would be required from end to end of Rameswaram, laid the rails steadily onwards from Paumben until Dhaneshkhodi at the extreme southern part of the island was reached. The last section has just been finished and the whole question of the best plan for completing communication with Ceylon is ripe for decision. The railway now prefer to keep open the Paumben channel, putting a swing-bridge across it, and to drop the scheme for a canal altogether. This will mean comparatively small expenditure, and the Madras Government should scarcely object as they are not in a position to finance the constuction of Port Ampthill and a ship-canal. With the Ceylon Government ready to extend their railways to the western end of Manar Island—funds for this scheme being available—everything seems plain-sailing. The break in railway communication will be only 22 miles, viz., between Dhaneshkhodi and Manar, and a steam ferry will bridge this gap. In the south-west monsoon, the ferry steamer will pass to the east of Adam's Bridge, and in the north-east monsoon to the west, smooth water being thus obtained all the year round. The route, when in working order, will give a greatly improved service between India and Ceylon both for passengers and for goods traffic forthe interior, and through booking will be possible. The pilgrim traffic to the island of Rameswaram will be very large, and the South Indian Railway may confidently count upon continuous receipts from this source when it once becomes known that the journey can be made from the mainland without transhipment of passengers at the Paumben Straits.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 8th December give the following details:—

KARACHI.

No rain during week and current month. River at Bukkur on 6th minus 9 3·5 inches against zero on same date last year. Harvesting of rice almost completed. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujawal, Mirpur, Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oil-seeds in Daskroi taluka, and wheat in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of rice in progress in Viramgam, Dholka and Parantij talukas. Sowing of wheat in progress in Viramgam taluka, of wheat and gram in Parantij taluka and of wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi sowing in progress. Growth of early sown rabi crops rather stunted. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka, and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhaled mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn of bajri, sesamum and tobacco fair, of cotton and pulse good, and of rabi crops good. Wheat crop in good condition and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition. Cotton in flower. Cutting of grass completed. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice completed in Olpad taluka and Valod petha. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas and completed in Chikhli taluka. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Mandvi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi, Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Harvesting of late rice in progress in Jawhar State. Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Kalyan and Bassein talukas and in progress in Murbad taluka and Umbargaon petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

No rain during week and current month. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

RATNAGIRI.

No rain during week. Rabi sowing completed. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Siddapur and Sirsi talukas and Supa petha; threshing continues elsewhere. Rabi sowing commenced in Karwar and Ankola talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient, but more needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of jowari in progress. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair, to good of rabi crops fair in dry land and good in irrigated land, and of cotton fair to good. Picking of cotton in progress. Rabi sowing completed. Germinated rabi crops generally in good condition but withering for want of moisture in some talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice continues in Navapur petha, of jowari and bajri in Nandurbar taluka and kharif crops in Taloda taluka. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sahada and Sindkheda talukas. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka and gram in parts of Nandurbar taluka. Picking of cotton continues everywhere except in Navapur petha. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in good condition, and in unirrigated lands improving a little by recent cold. Estimated outturn of khatif crops fair to poor, and of rabi crops fair in Taloda taluka and fair to poor elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation insufficient in some places.

NASIK.

No rain during week. More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere, except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas and in western part of Kalvan taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed, except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas where it is in progress. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola and Malegaon talukas. Sowing of wheat in progress in Baglan talukas. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in Sinnar Malegaon, Nasik and Dindori talukas and in good condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers are still in some villages of Nasik and Chandor talukas and disappeared from Yeola taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka and dear in Chandor taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Malegaon and Baglan talukas where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Sinnar, Malegaon, and Chandor talukas decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Rain needed for rabi crops. Kharif harvesting almost over. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Jowari crop in fight soils withering for want of moisture. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week. Rain still needed in parts of the eastern half of the district and in parts of Junnar taluka and Ambegaon petha for rabi crops. Standing rabi crops in good condition except in parts of Sirur and Indapur talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed in Maval tract. Area under rabi crops normal in Junnar and Khed talukas and Ambegaon petha, 56, 38, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 31 per cent. below normal in Haveli taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week and current month; one more shower needed to improve young rabi crops. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition except in parts of Sholapur, Madha, Karmala and Sangola talukas, where they are withering for want of moisture. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed: Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and soft soil. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to poor, except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimate of kharif and rabi crops is good Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami, Muddebihal and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha, but is being supplemented by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week and current month. Rain generally needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of rice crops in progress in some places. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Parasgad taluka. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion; cotton promises fairly well, but requires rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari and wheat fair to poor. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of bajri and jowari completed in Halar and Sorath Prants and in progress elsewhere. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari and other rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Harvesting and threshing of rice in progress in Savli mahal, and threshing of other kharif crops completed in parts of Baroda, Navsari Amreli and Kadi divisions. Sowing of rabi crops completed in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Cotton and castor oil-seed crops being irrigated in Kadi division and tobacco in Petlad division. Wheat and sugarcane crops being irrigated in Kodinar mahal. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Poppy seed plants germinated in Sidhpur mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Sowing of wheat and rapeseed completed in Palanpur State, of wheat, rapeseed and gram almost completed in Radhanpur State and of gram in progress in parts of Palanpur State. Germination of crops satisfactory. General prospects good. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

No rain during week and current month. Cotton in pods. Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi taluka and jowari crop in fair condition except in parts of Abdasa and Mundra talukas; other crops in fair condition. Harvesting of sesamum and pulse completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Bhuj, Rapar and Khadir talukas and fair in Abdasa taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in tanks and wells sufficient.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 10.

A fresh depression has given rain in Persia and is advancing eastward. It has caused heavy clouds in Baluchistan, but in Kashmir skies are clear.

Humidity is generally normal; temperature is still in slight deficit in parts of Burma and North-East India.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is possible in Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good, but rain is required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Wheat being sown, is doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Bewfall insufficient. Wheat flourishing.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop prospects less favourable.

Broach.—Easterly wind and cold. Cotton plants in flower, in general and showing bolls in some places.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton larger area sown this year; crop excellent, crop accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Kotah and normal at the other stations. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum remains high in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average and temperature is normal both during the day and at night.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been fine and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (9th)	75·6	61·0	0·62	1·60
Jask (9th)	79·8	66·3	...	0·00
Muskat (9th)	84·3	69·1	...	0.18
Multan	72·8	47·5	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	68·4	34·4	...	0·00
Lahore	73·4	41·7	...	0·00
Simla	73·3	44·6	...	0·00
Ambala	78·0	42·0	...	0·00
Delhi	72·2	42·2	...	0·00
Agra	74·0	47·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	76·8	48·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	77·0	55·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·6	42·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	78·6	45·8	...	0.00
Jacobabad	82·0	63·0	...	0·00
Karachi	73·9	49·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	76·2	46·6	...	0·16
Kotah	77·0	52·1	...	0·00
Abu	77·1	57·5	...	0·00
Deesa	80·8	60·7	...	0·00
Veraval	86·2	64·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	81·9	54·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	82·6	61·6	...	0·00
Surat	85·1	58·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	86·6	52·7	...	0·00
Deesa	83·8	53·4	...	0·00
Kosamba	76·0	47·8	...	...
Broach	83·4	48·6	...	0·01
Jabalpore	80·0	48·2	...	...
Saugor	79·1	51·1	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	81·6	50·9	...	0·03
Khandwa	86·2	52·1	...	0·07
Akola	85·7	56·6	...	...
Amraoti	83·3	57·3	...	...
Ahmednagar	81·6	53·6	...	...
Nagpur	82·6	56·6	...	0·00
Chanda	78·7	52·6	...	0·00
Raipur	82·6	57·3	...	0·00
Bombay	83·3	64·9	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	85·5	67·2	...	0·00
Mormugao	84·3	64·5	...	0·00
Karwar	85·4	52·1	...	0·10
Malegaon	81·9	93·0	...	0·00
Ahmednagar	84·0	49·2	...	0·57
Poona	83·8	56·4	...	0·00
Sholapur	85·2	59·2	...	0·00
Bijapur	83·3	56·6	...	0·34
Belgaum	82·7	55·2	...	0·00
Aurangabad	83·9	58·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·3	55·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	87·2	67·4	...	0·08
Mangalore	86·3	69·1	...	0·59
Calicut	90·7	70·3	...	1·21
Cochin	88·5	70·5	...	3·73
Colombo	86·2	64·3	...	0·03
Mantlipatam	85·0	58·3	...	0·00
Bellary	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	84·5	68·5	...	12·26
Madras	79·3	54·3	...	0·08
Bangalore	83·9	66·3	...	0·79
Coimbatore	89·1	66·3	...	0·02
Trichinopoly	84·9	72·0	...	4·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th December was 30·066 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

FORT COACH FAC[illegible]

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Keep it in the House.

Good for Father, Mother and Child.

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A Postcard sent on receipt of this will bring you a book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—

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Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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200 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for chamberal furni ture

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A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
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"HAIR DRILL"
OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT
A WEEK'S FREE TEST.
Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows and that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour, or
5. Failing.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—
That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.
That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.
That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages.

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once?

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-5 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" to enable me to make a week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 2 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A somewhat small number of about 40 people assembled at the Kennels yesterday morning for the Meet of the Bombay Hounds. The temperature was very pleasantly cool and conditions accordingly foreboded an excellent morning's sport. It may possibly be a trial to some of us to rise in the dark in order to take part in the sport, which the Indian climate necessitates being performed before the sun obtains much power, but surely the magnificent gallop enjoyed yesterday morning more than compensated for an extra hour or two loss of sleep. The train arrived in good time, and those who had travelled from Bombay were most punctual in reaching the place of meeting, but it was necessary to wait for a few minutes, as the dawn seemed to take longer than usual to break. As soon as circumstances therefore would admit a move was made for the well known dry tank in the direction of Parla, the coverts around which place rarely fail to produce an object of the chase. Hounds soon told us that we were not to be disappointed, as they rushed away towards the adjoining brickfields. Their cheering music—the delight of a foxhunter's heart—showed that the scent was of the best. A high cactus fence caused a number of us either amusement or annoyance almost at the commencement of the run. Pleasant enough no doubt to those whose horses were willing to jump it, but the many refusals must have worried a number of the riders, as a somewhat wide detour had of necessity to be performed. Galloping over some rice-fields we pass close by the Cross Roads, and out on to the Melon Ground. The deep ruts and holes on this dangerous stretch of country had the appearance of being worse than ever, but we were unlucky perhaps in having to ride over such a particularly bad part of it. The jackal at first headed for the Barracks at Vakola, but before reaching the main road swerved sharp to the right, and endeavoured to hide himself inside a well, which is situated about a couple of hundred yards at the back of the kennels. More than one eager hound, however, followed him and succeeded in giving him a watery grave. It had been a fast but short run, and a move was consequently made for a covert situated just across the Anderi Road where the Tulsi Pipe runs beneath the road. The jackal found in this covert was one of the very best sort, and gave us without doubt one of the fastest gallops recorded for a long time. Tearing out of the wood, the hounds simply streaked away over a long tract of splendidly banked paddy fields past the village of Vangola, the numerous cactus hedges and stone walls in this locality calling for the best exertions of a hunter. Leaving the village behind us we travel just for all we are worth across the Marole Valley to the foot of the big hill, upon the top of which are the well known eaves. The hunt officials and a few of the field follow the Pack straight up the hill, but another contingent, led by the veteran sportsman Colonel Bull, work along the base of the hill and through the stony gap which is familiarly known as the "Gap of Dunlo." Having once reached the summit of the hill the face of the flying pack, if possible, appeared to increase, and if one intended to keep them in earshot, let alone in sight, it was necessary to absolutely gallop as hard as our horses could put feet to the ground. With the music of the pack echoing through the open woodlands ahead of us, we strain every nerve to keep on terms with them, but it is indeed a day when the fastest of thoroughbred horses are the most suitable. Galloping up hill and down dale through these firm grasslands for a long distance, we arrive at a hill which is covered with the thickest of jungle. Hounds can hunt a jackal through this jungle, but it is by no means an easy matter for horses to follow them, especially when the pace is so severe as it was yesterday morning. Some people were seen forcing their way into the jungle, while others kept to the more open country on the left hand side of the hill, trying as best they could to listen in which direction the hounds were running. Finally they hunted their quarry straight through the jungle and reaching the open country beyond, the pace again became just as fast as earlier in the run. More excellent firm grassland is galloped over as hard as we could, and two or three particularly wide and deep stony nullahs had to be crossed, and it was also necessary to find possible places for a horse to go through them. With the hounds still running hard ahead of us, having to pull up to get across these nullahs enabled the pack to get more of a lead than many of us cared for, but one has to take the rough with the smooth in riding over the very varied Vale of Salsette. Eventually reaching more dense jungle, the pack doubtless owing to the terrific pace all through the run must have split up. A couple and a half of hounds were afterwards seen some distance behind, and those riders who had hounds with them in different parts of the jungle had by no means the rest of the pack. Although nobody actually witnessed it, there is little doubt that this remarkable jackal was killed inside the thick jungle, as more than one hound subsequently showed signs of having had a tussle with the jackal. In thinking over the run it can only be described as magnificent. Seldom do hounds run at such a terrific speed and rarely is it my duty to record such a very long gallop without even the semblance of a check anywhere. It is really remarkable on a good scenting morning like yesterday what pace a foxhound can travel, but the same remarks also apply to the straight-necked jackal, whose fleetness gave us such exceptional good sport.

Hounds next meet on the 13th instant at Parla.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.
Saturday, December 12.

HORSES LEFT IN

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 10th December, 1908.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—About 5 furlongs Asbanti Gold, Peria Doray, Lady Fucile, Aruna, Gunner, Vocalist, Chevalier, Platoon and Child's Guide.

THE ARAB PLATE—About 7 furlongs. Russam, Chungis, Akrabad, Zargnum, Jarham, Dhaper, Urgent (late Fatahal Kher), Great Power, Balmoral, M V O, Devon, Safoor, Desert King, Mannlicher, Dardanelles, Arab Sheik, Lofan, Colaba and Alachfar.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Gafal, Farick, Motlag, Great Power, Vedas, Fantom, Salanic, Rose, Mudkoor, Saree, Disfigure, Sahoon, Zir, Real Blood and Mudlool.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Hullo, Jalmood, Lasaa, Godolphin, Bishan, Saraband, Mudkoor, Real Blood, Sabah, Sirar, Zari, Murzeok, Fadil and Happy Land.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—About 1 mile. Settler, Lallan, Voucher, Laureate, Muddarics, Osborne, Saboon, Collector, Rogers, Tamim, Dhanaa, Print Craft, Plassy and Little John.

DRAW FOR THE NOVICE PLATE—About 5 furlongs. Hulle, Fritz, Spectator, Narsen, Rajeh Bahadur, Afreed, Raffles, Orby, Murhaba, Shemal, Virtuous Boy, Amani, Muzoom, Fox, Holker, Bagler Beg, Brussels, Selection, Hoodaib, Collector, Tamim, Turkish Flag III, Diamond King, Sanjakdhar, Martyn, Surrender, Lord Kitchener, Light, Good Morning.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th December, 1908.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION, MANGALORE.
Its Work and Methods.

According to the last census, the population of India is 294 millions. Of these 207 millions are Hindus, and out of these 207 millions Hindus, over 53 millions are what may be described as 'Untouchables'—variously called Pariahs, Cherumas, Holeyas, Mahars and so on.

The depressed classes of India, then, constitute fully one-fourth of the total Hindu population, and more than one-sixth of the entire population of India. But for the proselytising work carried on through many centuries by Islam and Christianity their number to-day should have been still larger.

They are very important in our social polity, for they are strong and hardy, and constitute the bulk of our agricultural labourers. They possess a hereditary skill in certain manual arts and industries, and we could not get on without them.

The disgraceful condition in which we have kept them through long ages is a great blot on our civilisation and religion. By treating them worse than dogs, we have belied the ancient Indian teaching of the oneness of the Life Divine and all its manifestations.

It has been truly said that we, who make a grievance of our disabilities in South Africa, should first set our own house in order and do justice to that large section of our own countrymen whom for ages we have grievously wronged.

The problem is nowhere more acute than in the South Canara District. Khan Bahadur M. Asizuddin Saheb Bahadur, Collector of South Canara, in the course of a recent speech, remarked: "I have not come across, anywhere on the East Coast, anything like the persecution of the depressed classes that exists here."

Work among the depressed classes was started at Mangalore in 1897 in a very modest way. In that year Mr. K. Ranga Rau, a local pleader, started a school for Panchama children at his own expense and with the help and encouragement of a few European gentlemen. The children were provided not only with free education, but also with a simple midday meal. The school prospered, and many boys were sent out from year to year with a decent primary education.

In November, 1907, this work hitherto carried on by one individual, was organised under a Depressed Classes Mission, of which four representative Hindu gentlemen of the town became members of the committee, with Mr. Ranga Rau as Hon. Secretary.

The Mission is now conducting the following institutions:—

1. A day school with 78 Panchama pupils—66 boys and 12 girls—and manned by two teachers. These pupils, besides free education, are supplied with clothing, books, etc, and a daily midday meal.

2. A boarding house, with eight grown-up scholars, who live permanently on the school premises for general education and industrial training. It is hoped that boys trained in this way under close supervision will, when sent out, have a leavening influence on their community.

3. An industrial institute, in which six fly-shuttle looms are worked at present. The object is to encourage some of these unfortunate people to make weaving a domestic industry.

To meet the cost of establishing and running the industrial institute, it was resolved to raise Rs. 2,000 in forty shares of Rs. 50 each—the subscribers to receive no interest or profits during the first five years, and a moiety of the profits during the next five years, and to have their money returned to them at the end of the tenth year. Only 17 shares have so far been subscribed.

The Secretary also sent out appeals for pecuniary help, to all parts of India. Response came readily from distant parts from Bombay, Hyderabad, Multan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Agra, Calcutta, and other places far away, one generous donor anonymously giving Rs. 700. Help unsolicited was received from England also. But South Indian donations are yet few and small.

The total receipts from all these sources have amounted to about Rs. 2,500. This amount has already been spent and the noble work cannot be continued satisfactorily unless it receives a more adequate share of public patronage.

The school costs Rs. 50 a month, including the free feeding. The cost would have been greater, but for the enthusiastic service of a band of young men, members of the local Brahma Samaj, who regularly go about from house to house and collect doles of rice for the scholars.

The efforts of the Mission to give Panchama boys and girls an intellectual, industrial, and moral training, have so far been successful. The Mission has a further scheme for working among the grown-up people. Seven-and-a-half acres of land have been purchased, and fourteen acres will shortly come in possession as a gift from the Government. The committee propose to parcel out this land among about sixty Panchama families, on a permanent lease for nominal rent and help them with small advances for building huts. In this way, a small Panchama colony is to be established, the people having their own little holdings for garden cultivation. As funds permit, it is proposed to extend the colony.

This scheme, when completed, will greatly facilitate the work of the Mission. These people who live apart and are subject to incessant persecution at the hands of the higher castes, will have the immense benefit of living close together, on their own holdings. Their children can be more easily got together for school instruction. Night classes can be more easily worked for the grown-up people. And all the people can be more easily trained into habits of temperance, cleanliness, economy, etc. Altogether, their intellectual, material, and moral up-lifting can be more easily accomplished.

The colony will be formally opened shortly.

It is hoped that the work sketched above, which has been carried on hitherto under great discouragements, will appeal to every one, of whatever nationality, with human sympathies, and particularly to every partriotic and public spirited Indian.

Seven centuries ago, Panchama kings ruled in Canara. To-day, the Canara Holeya is the lowest of the low—despised and cursed of men. To uplift this race is noble work. They are numerous in South Canara—about two-and-a-half, lakhs, or a fifth of the total population.

We are all members of one another, and each part of the world must respond in sympanby to the rest. Work such as is being carried on at Mangalore has not yet been started in other parts of South India. It ought to be. But meanwhile, every friend of the cause should contribute his mite towards the work at Mangalore.

You can help the Mangalore Depressed Classes Mission in any of the following ways:—

1. By Purchasing one or more shares in the industrial institute (Rs. 50 per share).

2. By making a donation or an annual contribution to the Mission.

3. By lending money, not less than Rs. 100, without interest, re-payable by ten annual instalments.

4. By giving rice, clothes, or building materials.

5. By purchasing articles made in the institute.

Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully received.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. K. Ranga Rau, Hon. Secretary, D. C. M., Mangalore, who will also be happy to furnish any information called for.

CONGRESS TROUBLES.
Bengal Extremists and Nagpur.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes in its issue of the 4th instant as follows:—

While the country is passing through such a crisis as the present the decision of some non-Conventionists to hold another Congress at Nagpur will prove most harmful. Our opinion about the Congress is well known. We would like to have a united Congress or no Congress at all. Need it be said at a moment of peril like this, that disunion or seeming disunion among our people means disaster to the country? Such being the case, it behoves that no right thinking men should give encouragement, to either of the two Congresses. Is Babu Surendra Nath Banarjee going to Madras? If he were to do so, he would, we believe, be seriously compromising his position with his coutrymen. We are not sure what will Babu Bhupendra Nath do. It, however, appears to us that his strong good sense and patriotism are against going to Madras. As for moffussil leaders, we hope their weakness will not stand in the way of their doing what appears to them best in the true interests of the country. Some newspapers which pose as Government organs have already raised the cry that those who attend the Madras Conventionist Congress will prove their loyalty to Government while those who attend the Nagpur Congress will indicate their disloyalty. We fancy this cry has been raised with some object in view. Can the leaders of Madras Congress sincerely declare that those who call themselves non-Conventionists and are not willing to join the Madras Congress are disloyal? But we regret to observe that by their action, these leaders are creating such an impression. We said that the action of Sir P. Mehta had forced the non-Conventionists in the Western Presidency to take the suicidal step of holding another Congress. But we must say they had never the sanction of the Bengal non-Conventionists in this, nor do we approve of their action.

The "Patrika" of the 5th instant in the course of a long article on the Congress split says:—

"Bengal gave the earliest and most unequivocal expression to its desire for a united Congress either by resuscitating the suspended Congress or by starting a new one through the All-India Congress Committee, and has since duly repeated this desire in its District Conference. It has taken an active part in carrying on negotiations for a compromise between the two parties and discovered with much regret that Bombay Conventionists are deliberately pursuing the policy of exclusion. But pledged as Bengal is to a united Congress, it cannot stultify itself by joining either of Congresses at the present session, but must still continue to work for a thoroughly representative National Assembly in future. Our advice to our countrymen is not to identify themselves with either party by attending either Madras or Nagpur Congress, but to hold themselves aloof until such time as a united Congress can be brought about."

Messrs. N. R. Alekar and B.S. Moonji, as Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee have issued the following circular:—

In accordance with the Resolution of the Congress Continuation Committee adopted at its meeting, held in Bombay on 28th November, 1908, all attempts at reconciliation having hopelessly failed, a regular Session of the Indian National Congress will be held in Nagpur in coming Xmas strictly according to the past traditions, constitution, and rules.

On behalf of the Nagpur Reception Committee we have great pleasure in inviting you to grace the occasion by your presence and to offer us your full sympathy and co-operation without which it is not possible, it needs no mention, to make the session a complete success in such a short time.

We have also to request you to take immediate steps, in view of the shortness of time, to elect delegates in the usual way so that, on hearing from you we shall send you forthwith the necessary forms of delegation certificate.

Thanking you in anticipation and requesting the favour of an early reply—even by wire.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
And the Work of Private Committees.

Members at Westminster are half-unconsciously working out a new kind of House of Commons. The significance of the growing inclination to form little private committees in the House is hardly enough appreciated. Some of these committees are semi-formal; some are merely groups of friends in a certain cause; some, like the Economic Circle, are really little debating societies. But the point of them all is that they are doing privately a great deal of sifting work, a great deal of selection and brushing aside of superfluities, of which the result reaches the House in a simplification of business, says the "Manchester Guardian."

As yet this growth is young and indeterminate, and therefore the simplification is not very great. But the movement is authentic and natural, and must slowly affect the House to a noticeable degree. A great many private members may no longer get up in their places and give the House their ideas; but their ideas are not wasted, since the private members who do get a hearing represent very often the pooled capacities of a group interested in the particular measure before the House. Nor is the time wasted which is spent by faithful members in the House listening to debates. A point missed by one man will be noted by another, and all will go into the common stock. The upshot or it is what we have heard called the "stage-managing" of Bills.

Certain private members come by degrees to represent to the House—and probably, though this is mere conjecture, to the speaker and the Chairman of Committee—certain lines of support or criticism of a measure. It saves the time of the House to hear them, for they say once and have done with it what might have been said over and over again before members sank their individualities to some extent in these groups. The system is, as has been said, indeterminate. There is nothing to prevent a man from wasting time by saying what has been said before or talking generalities; there is nothing to save a man who may have something genuine to say from being passed over. But there certainly is plenty to save a man from having nothing to do but make ejaculations in debate.

In another respect the group system is of great service, in preventing subjects of interest from dropping out before the pressure of one absorbing subject or being smothered by the mass of their own number. No man can keep abreast of all the subjects that come before such an assembly as Parliament. The House has adjusted itself to the labour by having the assurance that there is hardly a single subject which some group will not take up as in its sphere. So each can strike his own blow, looking neither left nor right, because of the knowledge that the line of fighters stretches out on either side. Such a system as this may very possibly depend for its vitality upon its private character, its loose ties and its basis in mere friendliness and community of interest.

The group system is providing now, both inside the House and outside it in public meetings, conferences, and so on, a sphere for work more exact and more active than the old speech-making. But it is certainly more self-denying and less picturesque,

CRIMINAL APPEAL REFORM.

Several months have now passed since the Criminal Appeal Act came into operation, and those who, like the present writer, have had an opportunity of closely following its working have almost unanimously come to the conclusion that although it has supplied a longfelt want, it has, at the same time, created certain unpleasant possibilities. Though innocent men, who have been wrongly convicted, are now practically assured of an acquittal when their case comes up to be dealt with by three impartial judges, guilty men have an additional chance now of escaping the penalties imposed upon them. And no one realises this more than the criminals themselves, who are entering appeals either against their convictions or their sentences at an astonishing rate. It is not too much to say that out of the applications for leave to appeal or applications for leave to appeal against the decision of a single judge refusing this leave, the very large majority are nothing more or less than—to use an expressive phrase—"trying it on." Roughly speaking, eight out of every ten of these applications have been dismissed. It was obvious there was no real ground for believing that any justification existed for the application which were prompted solely by the criminals' desire to take what sporting chance the new law afforded. But the hearing of these applications takes up valuable time. For only those who have experience of criminal courts know how loquacious a convicted man can be and the judges are very reluctant to stop a man exercising a legal right and making a final appeal for liberty. The Lord Chief Justice, however, made a remark the other day which is significant. "The Court will have to consider," he said, "whether something cannot be done to stop these frivolous applications."

Probably only those intimately acquainted with the working of the Act know how frivolous the large majority of these applications have been. There was, for instance, one case recently in which a man had been convicted on overwhelming evidence of bigamy. At the trial he pleaded guilty. He had been in prison several weeks awaiting the Assizes, and had thus had every opportunity of thinking out a defence of some kind, but apparently imagination failed him, and he put forward no case. After conviction, however, a brilliant story occurred to him, the essence of which was that it was another man altogether who had gone through the previous marriage. He said he did not know this man's name, but had given him a small sum of money and a suit of clothes to go through the ceremony in his (prisoner's) name. There was not a scrap of evidence to support this fantastic tale, and, in fact, the woman in the case absolutely denied the existence of any other man. Yet half an hour of the Court's time was occupied with the absurd narrative. And all this in the days when judges cannot be found to deal with the cases in the causes in the Cause List and when the "law's delays" is a crying grievance! This is only one case out of dozens though it must be admitted that the greater number of the applications are not distinguished by such ingenuity. Many of the applicants complain about the severity of their sentences, but if every convicted person is to be allowed to come before the Appeal Court on this ground the prospect is appalling, for it would be rather difficult to find a criminal who did not think he had received more than his deserts.

The applications with respect to which the Lord Chief Justice appropriately used the word frivolous are of two kinds: (1) Applications for leave to appeal against conviction or sentence or both; and (2) applications of the same kind against a judge's decision in refusing this leave. It is obvious that the full Court does not know the application is frivolous until they have heard it and then valuable time and money has been wasted. The apparent remedy would be for some smaller and less expensive court to deal with these matters, leaving only to the full Court "final appeals," in which there was a "prima facie" case of appealing. The Act, however, does not provide for a lesser Court, whose decision shall be final, and so the criminal, who is determined to get "a run for his money," brings the matter up as far as he can. It is true that the Registrar of the Court has the right to dismiss an application which is obviously frivolous and vexatious, but this is a discretionary power which can only be very sparingly exercised by an official who is not a judge. It is worthy of notice that the evil which has arisen was foreseen by Mr. Justice Jelf, for in charging a grand jury at the time the Act became law, he used the word: "It is much to be desired that the Court will see their way to weed out at an early stage a very large proportion of the very numerous appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, which will probably be the first outcome of the Act, and will confine the application of its provisions to the few cases in which a real miscarriage of justice can be shown to have taken place." As several months' experience of the working of the Act has justified these words, it is not too much to hope that the court will be able to take some practical steps in the matter. What is really required is an order that the decision of a judge in refusing an application cannot be appealed against, and that a single judge, or, at any rate, some eminent official, shall deal with all the applications for leave, only referring to the full Court cases in which there is "prima facie" ground of appeal or a serious doubt.

In the category of appeals which have given liberty to guilty men comes the case of a man who had been convicted of the manslaughter of a child, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The acts, terrible in their nature, which it was proved brought about the child's death were committed in a period extending over two years. Now, as it is generally known, in order to bring about a conviction for murder or manslaughter death must have taken place within a year and a day from the act or acts alleged. There was abundant evidence of ill-treatment of the child during this qualifying period, but the judge, in charging the jury at the trial, allowed the important provision to slip from his mind, and only charged them with respect to acts committed about two years before death took place, and the jury returned their verdict upon the evidence of those acts. Strictly speaking, it was therefore an illegal conviction, and the Appeal Court was bound to say so. The prisoner thus escaped his punishment, though, as the Lord Chief Justice pointed out, there was no doubt about his guilt. The plain remedy would have been a new trial, but the Court has no power to order a man to be tried twice for the same offence. This particular case, above all others, shows both the weakness and the strength of the new Act. The principle that a man should not be retired after a verdict has been given is undoubtedly sound, but, in view of cases like the one quoted, something might be said for giving a discretionary power to the Appeal Court.

One or two other final appeals which have been heard rather tend to justify the prophecies of those who said that the effect of the Act would be to make juries careless in the discharge of their duties, as they would have the knowledge that mistakes of theirs might be rectified by a higher Court. In a recent murder case, where there was strong evidence of the accused man's insanity, the jury found him fit to take his trial, and convicted him. When the case came before the Criminal Appeal Court, Mr. Justice Lawrance, the then presiding judge, ordered his detention in a Criminal lunatic asylum and and hinted that the jury would not have returned the verdict they did if knowledge of the higher Court had not been at the back of their minds. Yet it has been repeatedly pointed out by Lord Alverstone that the Appeal Court does not in any sense sit as a jury, and will only give it its attention to the particular part of a case on which a question is raised. Responsibility for sifting the entire evidence remains with the juries and in order to guard against any slackness, which might have direful consequences the judges should make a point of solemnly impressing this upon them.—E. J. P. in the "Pall Mall."

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

13-08 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld Crawford B and Co.
7-08 Matubhoy J and M Vussonji Tricumji and others vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.
15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowsaji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co.
16-08 Bhaishunker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
18-08 Mulla and M Asibai widow vs Hurbai widow Mehta D and D.
19-08 Bhaishnuker K and G Alimiyan Mahomed bhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co,
20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.
21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.
24-08 N M Cama Nuserwanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalsukhroy Bejnath Malvi H M and R.
26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.
28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Chamber Matter for Judgment.

Madhowji K and C Jure Petition of Madhowji Kamdar and Chattubhai and Jure Dada Mahomed and others Dinshaw and D.

For Consent Decree.

55-08 Wadia G and Co Lakhmidas Vallabhdas vs Jairam and others Mansukhlal J and H.
902-08 Mansukhlal J and H Khursbedji Hormusji Laher vs Rustomjee Jehangir Laher P N Billimoria and S J Judah.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M. Part heard.
561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossabhoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M Part heard.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji B and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalcobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General o Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and others vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasudeo rao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

930-08 Dikshit D and S Bai Deokorebai vs Bai Suntoke widow another Mulla and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

779-07 Shamrao M and H Talakchand Joverchand vs Mohanlal Doorgadas.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

722-07 Matubhoy J and M Harnadrai Baijnath vs Raduram Nandram Tyabji D and Co.
137-08 Dinshaw and D Mahomed Abdul Kudus vs Mulji Bros and Jumani Tyabji D and Co
631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed A Mahomed Anim Rogay and others L and O.
115-08 Captain and V The Advocate Gen Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed A Mahomed Anim Rogay and others L and O.
116-08 Captain and V The Advocate Gen Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed A Mahomed Anim Rogay and other L and O P S Battliwalla.
473-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs T Manji Gopalji Ardeser H D and Co
454-08 Smetham B and Co Haji Cassum Joosub vs Essaji Tajbhoy Wadia G and Co.
800-05 Mulji and K Karrim Peer Mahomed and Co vs Ludhabhai Ibrahim Edgelow G W and Co.
356-07 Raghavaya B and N Purshotam Vishram and Co the firm vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Thakurdas and Co.
738-04 Wadia G and Co Nandial Thackerseydas vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
362-08 Matubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas A Readymoney and Co Daphtary F D
269-07 Chitnis M and N Motibai vs Ramdas Kobabhai Dinshaw and D
462 08 In person a pauper Thacker Mathuradas Nathubhai vs Jijibhai Dosabhai Khambata and another Mulji and K S B Mehta.
211-08 Payne and Co Shivji Morarji vs Bhukandas Bhimarilal Edgelow G W and Co
220-07 T A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody vs Narandas Tulsidas Bhaishanker K and G
241-08 Dikshit D and S Gurupratap Hsidyal vs Goolabchand Bhurani Kanga and P

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V For part heard.
Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Hoormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Devabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esas vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashum vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K.
176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and o vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai others Abdoolabhai Khaki Little and Co
660-08 Jehangir M and S Bra Sakaram Vishram K

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF NAOROJI NUSSERWANJI BHAYA.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NAOROJI NUSSERWANJI BHAYA, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of November, 1907, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 4th day of December, 1908, to DHUNJIBHOY PESTONJI MODY, RUSTOM ROMANSHA VAKIL and RATUNJI FARDOONJI GINWALLA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated 10th day of December 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1908.

PARSI PROSELYTISM.

TREATING of the Parsi Panchayet case the other day we dealt mainly with the issue concerning the validity of the appointment of the existing Trustees which had been impugned by the plaintiffs, who moved the Court to declare it illegal and invalid. This was done by the decision and on this point the plaintiffs scored. We purpose very briefly to consider the other issue involved in the case, which is probably of much greater importance and is also very far-reaching in its consequences. This issue is connected with proselytism which is known to have moved the community very deeply of late. A subject that affects so important and influential a section cannot be a matter of indifference and hence the general interest which the case has aroused is only natural. The Court's decision is so elaborate and voluminous that ordinary people may well despair of reading, much less of studying it. It has sufficed for them to know in some sort of way that proselytism has been successfully resisted by the Parsis, and the Court has upheld their strong objections to it. Yet this is not quite the fact. Proselytes can be and will be admitted among Parsis hereafter as heretofore. Only the case has put them under certain disabilities and disqualifications. It has been decided that Parsi proselytes cannot share in the benefits of the various Charity Funds for which the Parsis are famous, and cannot use the Fire Temples and Towers of Silence built and maintained out of such Funds. If these somewhat profuse charities be any inducement for outsiders to become proselytes to the Parsi religion, such disability to share in them will doubtless act as a strong deterrent. But it cannot prevent sincere converts embracing the Parsi faith if they are convinced of its excellence. The Court's decision does not in any way hinder such people, nor does it prevent Parsis from converting such to their faith. If there be any Parsis who have a *penchant* for proselytism which has not been shown so far, they can indulge freely in it. But they cannot offer the would-be proselytes the worldly consideration of sharing in the rich funds. Even as regards participation in charity funds after the decision, some benefactors will doubtless arise in this community, which is nothing if not philanthropic, who will expressly found charities of which these proselytes can take advantage. One of the main effects of the decision will be to divide the Parsis into two sections, in course of time, and the proselytes will form a distinct sect by themselves. They cannot use the existing Fire Temples and funeral Towers as decided by the Court, and new ones will have to be erected by Parsis sympathising with them for their special use. In short, the proselytes, if they grow numerous enough, will form a separate caste by themselves, having no intercourse with the orthodox Parsis, who would have nothing to do with them, in fact would boycott them. This latter would form a social disability which would act as a further deterrent against proselytes.

The existing Funds administered by the defendant Trustees have been ruled by the Court to be beyond the reach of proselytes even if they be properly converted to the Parsi religion. The Trust Funds are religious funds, no doubt, and include temples and Towers of Silence. But their benefit must be given only to those who are born Parsis, and not to any other people, even if they profess the same faith. This is the most important part of the Court's decision, and though it sounds somewhat strange, the Court was led to it by one consideration to which it allowed great weight. As Mr. Justice Beaman expresses it, "it was not the intention of the founders of these Trusts to extend their benefits to anyone who was not in the most rigid caste sense a Parsi, that is, born into the community of the Indian Zoroastrians and born of an Indian Zoroastrian father." He very elaborately shows that the Parsis after they came to India imitated the Hindus around them and formed a rigid caste, substituting a caste basis for a religious basis of their organization. "They erected about themselves real caste barriers, and gradually fell under the influence of the caste idea, till in modern popular language, it has found current expression in the term Parsi, which now seems to me to have as distinctly a caste meaning as essentially a caste connotation as that used to denominate any other great Indian caste." It is therefore not on broad religious grounds but on narrow caste grounds that this question affecting proselytism has been decided by the Court, which has thus seen its way to accept the prejudice of the Parsis against converts who are outside of their caste. This prejudice, Mr. Beaman says, is "not religion, it has nothing to do with religion; it is essentially, distinctly irreligious, but it is pure unadulterated Oriental Caste." Again, the defendant Trustees "took their stand not on religion but on caste, and when it came to a practical test, denied that anyone could become a member of the Parsi community except by birth. That in a nutshell was the whole case for the defendants, and exasperatingly though it was presented to us, curiously enough, in the end, I think that it is a good case and must prevail." It has prevailed, so far at least as the High Court is concerned. The Parsis are jubilant that their prejudices have been upheld by a British Court. But they seem not to be quite aware on what grounds they have been upheld. When it is better known that they are held to have thrown their religious principles to the winds in order to indulge in their petty spirit of caste, they will not have much reason to rejoice. They have gained a victory for their caste over their religion —a not very desirable victory after all.

There will be some who will doubt whether the Court ought to have attached such weight to caste sentiment when it was opposed to religious principles. Moreover, caste sentiment is not with the Parsis an indigenous growth as among the Hindus. It is an exotic growth, and as Mr. Beaman has himself surmised, only sprung up within the last century or two. But no doubt the main consideration that weighed on the Court's mind was that this caste sentiment and prejudice existed at the time of the founders of the Trust Funds, and influenced them in establishing them. The intention of the original donor should rule the administration of the Trust Funds by the subsequent Trustees. The Court has found that the original founders of the Funds of whom the defendants are Trustees could not have intended that converts should participate in their benefits. "Let us suppose," says Mr. Justice Beaman, "that these men when they were founding the Trusts had had the question fairly and squarely put to them: 'Do you intend that these Towers of Silence and these Fire Temples shall be used by converts as well as members of the Holy Zoroastrian community?' What would their answers have been? . . . They would instantly have realised that for one Akbar who was ever likely to become a convert, there were a hundred Dubras or Bhungis. And with that terrible possibility before their eyes, no one can doubt—I am sure that I do not doubt—that they would unhesitatingly have replied 'No converts then on any terms.'" And therefore the defendants, the present administrators of the Trust Funds, founded by these men, were right in preventing converts from taking benefit of these Funds. We have tried to show the real grounds of the decision on the subject of proselytism, which, we fear, have not been properly understood. Whether this decision will be accepted as final by the party concerned remains to be seen.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

HUMAN nature is very much the same all the world over, and the same steps to prevent the nature from becoming too human are also almost universally effective. Some considerable time ago the experiment was tried of giving free band performances at the Victoria Gardens. The concerts proved an unqualified success and may be reckoned as a very useful measure, for they are not only educative, but hygienic at the same time, drawing into the open, as they do, those who otherwise would stay in the stuffy and unhealthy streets of the native town. During recent months an attempt has been made to make the concerts more widely known by notices fastened to the trams. These notices being in English obviously are intended to appeal to the better classes, and they seem to have accomplished their purpose judging by the letter which the Municipal Commissioner addressed to the Corporation to be read at its meeting this week. A list of concerts has been made and they will take place on practically every Saturday and on most holidays, while for the time being there is a fortnightly concert by the Band of the Royal Scots and their Pipers. The Commissioner's letter goes on:—"These performances are very much appreciated and attract large crowds, but the very fact that they are so popular and therefore are so crowded tends to keep away large class of persons who would be delighted to come and bring their families with them to listen to the music if the crowd were not so great." He then suggests that to meet their requirements there should be an extra performance not oftener than once a week during which the public should only be admitted to the gardens on payment of a small fee, such as two annas for adults and half an anna for children. The idea is an excellent one, especially in that it realises that the pleasures of the better classes deserve as much consideration as those of their less fortunate brethren. The suggestion, if carried into effect, necessitates the sanction both of the Corporation and Government, but we feel sure such sanction will not be withheld. The Commissioner definitely lays down that the performances are not to be on either Saturday or Sunday and on one other day in the week the convenience of the many may well give way to that of the few, though, it should be added, the few are only so in proportion being actually numerically strong.

A BOON FOR BAD SAILORS.

SOME months ago we referred to the discovery by Mr. T. B. Mothersill, a Canadian, of a cure for sea-sickness and we are sure many have waited to hear the good news that his claims have been proved true. Tests have now been made and they certainly err, if anything, on the side of severity. Two ladies and two city business men were selected by the *Daily Express*, which undertook to investigate the invention, and all of them were chosen because, despite the fact that they were accustomed to sea voyages, they had remained bad sailors. The only unsatisfactory part of the first test, from Dover to Calais and back, was that the sea, as if aware it was to be robbed of one of its terrors, remained sulkily smooth. The testing party were dosed with the remedy on leaving Victoria to go to Calais, and it is good to note that although these "bad" sailors remained perfectly well, others on the ship were ill, though one of the ladies making the test successfully withstood the effects of leaning over the stern and watching the churning of the screw. On the following day the same people made a trip from Newhaven to Dieppe and back, and not only remained quite well in a choppy sea in an old and small steamer but undertook the curing of fellow-passengers who were ill. In every case the medicine administered had the effect of making the sufferers well in about half an hour. The remedy consists of two powders which are given in capsule form, and if Mr. Mothersill's remedy will stand tests such as these and more severe he should have found not only a boon and a blessing to man, but a comfortable little fortune for himself though his very name is against him.

THE Saltore Coal Company declare a dividend at 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

THE total subscribed to the Memorial to Sir Andrew Fraser now amounts to over Rs. 30,000.

THE case under the Explosives Act, in the Sessions Court, Midnapore, was yesterday postponed, on the application of the defence, to the 14th instant.

MR. N. SQUIRE has returned from leave and resumed his appointment as Accountant of the Bank of Bombay, Karachi Branch, vice Mr. J. G. Ridland, transferred to Head Office.

MR. G. C. BUCHANAN, Chairman, Rangoon Port Trust, returned yesterday, on completion of his deputation to America and China to obtain information on river training works.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. LAWLEY has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. E, Castlestuart Stuart and Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., as Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

MR. G. RICHARDS, Superintendent of Works, Burma Railways Extension Surveys, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Zodabin-Chittagong Railway Survay, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

A MARRIAGE will take place on the 28th instant at Ootacamnnd between Mr. Arthur L. Simpson, eldest son of the late General G. Simpson, C. B., and Coralie, second daughter of Surgeon-General P. H. Benson.

THE Board of Revenue at Peking has borrowed a sum of three million Taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and so averted a crisis in the money market in Peking.

OWING to the sad occurrence in the death of Lady Clarke, the Illustrated Concert by the Young Women's Christian Association, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, which was advertised for to-morrow (Saturday), at 9-30, will be postponed to a future date, which will be duly announced.

DURING the week ending 8th December 31½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these thirty were purchased by Government, one by the farmer at Rajkot and half by the farmer at Wadhwan. During the week 100 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Chinese Cruisers "Haichi" and "Haiyung" were under orders last week to proceed to Java, Borneo and the Straits for the purpose of keeping the Chinese there on better terms with China. The course of events at Peking necessitated these orders being countermanded.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES IN THE SHOPS.

Rival Deities, The Apple of Venus.

OUR SWEDISH GUESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

THE annual Christmas shopping campaign in the West End has begun. According to the managers of the great emporiums where Santa Claus is domiciled, Christmasshopping is in season from the middle of November onwards. To-day the principal shopping streets are thronged with crowds on Christmas present buying intent.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, one of the Royalties now in town, was in Bond Street, where she made several calls and many well-known people who are putting up at fashionable hotels instead of opening out their town houses were buying with an eye to the foreign mails, for it is none too early to be choosing presents for friends abroad.

Novelties abound in the shops. The "Billikin" the latest thing in mascots has arrived in town to bring luck to thousands of houses this Christmas. The billiken, which is a lineal descendant of thegazeka, is in the form of a quaint little Japanese figure with an expansive smile and is the god of things as they ought to be. The invention of a Chicago girl artist it captured New York and its native city and is now trying a change of air in London, where it is being installed on the desks and writing tables of business men as well as gracing the curio table in the drawing room. The peculiar power of the billiken is to make its owner forget all his or her woes and be transfused with a glorious optimism.

Billiken has a rival, however, in "Smilagog," the god of good luck, another "Grotesque," for the coming Christmas season.

There is a strong family resemblance between the two deities. Smilagog who condescends to do duty as a paper weight is declared to be an unfailing cure for hard luck, melancholia, the dumps bacillus, and pip microbe.

THE APPLE OF VENUS.

Jewellery and furs are tempting purchasers in Bond-street and Christmas shoppers found that in these days of enormous muffs and shawl-like stoles the latter could cost as much as diamonds. Jewelled fillets for the hair, which to be fashionable should be dressed in the Greek style, are one of the jewellery novelties. Another is the Apple of Venus, a tiny golden apple which is intended to be worn as a pendant round the neck or as a bangle charm. The apple of Venus, however, is not what it seems. The touch of a hidden spring reveals a mirror and a powder puff in the golden interior. The revival of jet has added to the choice of gifts and the reduction of the price of bar silver has made silver plate an advantageous Christmas purchase.

Directoire stockings, of the finest silk laced from the ankle upwards and thickly embroidered with coloured flowers and butterflies are being bought as Christmas presents. More practical is a steel chestnut roaster with a long handle of wrought iron. Roasting chestnuts is a favourite winter diversion in country houses and there is a great run on the new roaster.

NEW CHRISTMAS TOYS.

It is not surprising to find that a miniature incubator, constructed on a scientific principle, is one of the latest toys in these days of precocious childhood. The newest dolls are brides and bridegrooms. The former is toiletted in white duchesse satin and orange blossoms, the latter is not less orthodox in frock coat, silk hat and white buttonhole. A motor brougham containing the bride and bridegroom in full regalia is one of the popular toys of the season.

An amusing novelty in toyland is the performing Jumbo. This is our old friend Teddy Bear, who by a new arrangement of his internal economy, is able to turn somersaults.

OUR GUESTS.

London is all blue and yellow—the national colours of Sweden this week in honour of our Swedish visitors, King Gustav and Queen Victoria. Everywhere in the streets blue and yellow bunting makes a splash of colour in contrast to the November greyness, and in Regent Street flower girls are doing a roaring trade in violets and yellow chrysanthemums.

King Gustav and Queen Victoria arrived in London on Monday and were welcomed by the Prince of Wales, our King and Queen having previously journeyed from Sandringham to Windsor to await their arrival.

On Wednesday the King and Queen of Sweden paid a State visit to the city and there was a brilliant State banquet at Windsor last night.

King Gustav is enormously popular in London and when he drove to the Guildhall huge crowds lined the streets, and he was given a very hearty welcome. He has been shooting every day with the King at Windsor and appears to have thoroughly carried out his intention of having a happy time in England. He thinks London is vastly improved in the last two or three years, and says it is a city which is growing better every year.

Both King Gustav and Queen Victoria are the most homely of Royalties and lead a very simple life at Stockholm. They walk very freely about the streets of their capital, and are always ready to speak a few words to their subjects and even to the tourists who call at the palace.

Today the King and Queen return to Sweden.

NELSON'S DESCENDANT MARRIES AN ACTRESS.

The connection between Debrett and the Green Room Book is becoming closer every day. To-day the news leaked out that we are to have yet another peeress from the stage.

At the Church of St Martins le Field yesterday Miss Eileen Orme was married to the Hon. Maurice Nelson Hood, son and heir of Lord Bridport, a descendant of Nelson. Miss Orme, who appeared in the "Merry widow" on tour, wore a white cloth walking costume and a large "Merry Widow" hat.

The future Viscountess Bridport is only eighteen years of age. She is a cousin of Miss Denise Orme, who about eighteen months ago was secretly married to Captain Yarde-Buller, son of Lord Churston. The secret of their marriage was kept for about three months before Society was startled by its announcement, which created a nine days' wonder.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hood are spending their honeymoon at a country house near Westgate-on-sea. The views of the bridegroom's family are not publicly known but none of his relatives were present at the ceremony.

THE EVENING HOOD.

The revival of the hood for evening wear is the latest news from the seat of fashion. The return of this piquant and picturesque piece of headgear is of special interest, for the scarf, however cleverly draped, ruffles the coiffure.

The fashionable milliners are turning out two distinct varieties of the hood. There is the warm and cosy looking hood of fur lined with silk and tied with strings. This is for the motoring woman, and was the predecessor of the evening hood.

The favourite evening hood is a big soft creation which completely envelopes the coiffure, protects the throat and frames the face in a most becoming way It has a picturesque history this latest sartorial revival, for in the great days of France, and England too, in the days of powder and patches and of sedan chairs the hood was an institution.

The hood should tone in colour with the evening coat or cloak. A sapphire blue taffeta hood bordered with silver fox is becoming to a fair woman and for the brunette a vieux rose taffeta creation frilled with lace inside is charmingly pretty. Another model is of the Capucion order in pansy velvet with a narrow line of ermine bordering the edge.

Taffeta, very soft and yeilding, is one of the favourite materials for the evening hood. Lined with Liberty satin it is frilled round the face in deep pleats.

Some years ago a very clever London milliner, who was also in private life a Society leader, revived the night cap, her dainty little head covering of net and lace run through with baby ribbons created quite a furore. Clever needlewomen, once the idea had been given to them, found that they could create charming little night caps for a shilling or two.

So it will be with the evening hoods. In a Paris shop they are marked at a price equivalent to five or six pounds of English money, but five or six shillings expended in material will produce a very becoming and useful piece of evening headgear.

DRESS FOR THE CONCERT PLATFORM.

A few days ago Melba was forecasting the dress of the future. Women, she thought, in the days to come, would wear very beautiful and richly coloured garments. This week Miss Ethel Leginska, a brillant young pianist, who is attracting considerable attention, has announced that the proper platform dress is a short skirt and jacket of the Norfolk order with no fallals to distract the performing. She has the courage of her convictions, too, and appeared at her recital in the Aeolian Hall yesterday in black velvet suit, the jacket cut like a boy's with lace ruffles at the collar and cuffs. It opened over a vest of blue silk. The skirt was plain and very short. Miss Leginska defends her novel platform toilette on the ground that while long flowing skirts may be very well for singers they are apt to catch in the pedals of the piano. Decollete evening dress she points out does not allow the arms full play because of the tight straps over the shoulders.

The innovation, however, has not been received with any enthusiasm by her sister artists.

REVIEWS.

"AN IMMORTAL SOUL" by W.H. Mallock—(George Bell).—The author says of this work that his aim has been to provide phenomena which are representative, although they are rare, with a setting which shall be representative because it is common. This book will therefore appeal to all lovers of the occult, being the history of a girl who had two distinct personalities. The author is wise in adding that such cases are rare, a great relief to know it. What would become of Society if one was never sure which of two personalities one was addressing?

"JOAN OF GARIOCH" by Albert Kinross—(MacMillan).—A pleasingly written sensational novel full of stirring incident, the greater part of which occur in Russia. The plot rather reminds one of a needle in a bundle of hay. The heroine Joan, marries a foreigner Count de Jarnac, and goes abroad. Her relations receive a letter saying do not expect to hear from her again and adding: "There is no longer a Count de Jarnac or a Countess."—assumed names as the reader will find out when the hunt begins.

"THE SPY" by Maxim Gorky—(Duckworth & Co).—is not a sensational novel of hair-breadth escapes as one would expect from the title, but the history of an orphan Russian child who has rather a bad time and eventually becomes a spy.

"THE GORGEOUS BORGIA" by Justin Huntly McCarthy—(George Bell).—Lovers of historical novels will find in his work much of interest. The lives of the Borgias (Pope Alexander VI) and his family are well-known. Their unscrupulousness and their political intrigues in the hands of so able a writer as Mr. McCarthy make a most readable story. Savinella the heroine, is a finely-drawn character.

"MAYA" by P.Lawrence Oliphant—(Constable.)—is a book on Indian life, though the heroine Maya, is English. Her mother was rescued by a Rajah during the Mutiny and lived in his palace, never again seeing her own people, and her body was dedicated to the gods at her birth. The author has a wonderful knowledge of Indians and Indian life. The most minute details of life in the palace and the harem are described, and later, when the heroine manages to escape the strange effect, which Western manners and customs have on an Oriental mind, are well shown. Govind Sing's reply to Maya's question as to whether Sahibs are really so abominable, is a little crushing. "It is true," he said at last, "that the Sahibs eat the flesh of cows and do many things which we do not understand. Also their habits are uncleanly and they are an offence to the nostrils of sensitive people. . . . But they are great-hearted and valiant. . . . It is for this that I love the Sahib." In another part of the book Maya is brought to a camp where a number of Europeans are staying, she is anxious to see what they are like, so—"She crouched down and waited breathlessly for a closer scrutiny of the manners and customs of the Sahibs. . . ." She saw a man and woman coming. She drew back abashed, for it is not becoming for a woman to walk with a man side by side in a public place. But they passed close by her and Maya felt the hot blood rush to her cheeks. What shamelessness was this! The woman's neck and bosom were bare for all men to behold! To see our-selves as others see us is perhaps good for us occasionally, though not altogether pleasant.

"LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES" by James Baker—(Chapman & Hall).—a delightful book, one to be on a table near at hand, to be opened anywhere and something of interest found. There are chapters on all sorts of subjects.—"The Home Life of Tom Macaulay"; "The Memoire of Heinrich Heine," Osborne; "the literary and artistic association of Clevedon Court" are only a few of the subjects. They are so pleasantly and chattily written, reminding one somehow of talks with an old friend after many years of absence.

"L'ENTENTE CORDIALE A LA CAMPAGNE" by Clemence Saunois, is the latest addition to Dent's Modern Language Series. It is dedicated to Miss Faithfull, M.A., of Cheltepham College, and has a preface by George Pelellean of Charterhouse, names that will be familiar to many in India.

IT is proposed, says our Lahore correspondent, to construct a Light Railway from Sialkot to Amritsar. This is a sign pointing to the large development of Amritsar.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal celebrate their 125th anniversary on the 15th proximo, when there will be a reception, the Viceroy attending.

COMING BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

Much Work, Little Time.

A BUSY DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Lord Crewe announced in the House of Lords that Lord Morley would make his statement on Monday next.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in making a statement regarding the future business of the Session, said that a good deal might be said with regard to the fate of the Licensing Bill, but he would reserve it for an appropriate occasion.

It was intended to pass the Miners Bill, the Port of London Bill, the Scotch Education Bill and the Prevention of Crime Bill. The Government was also anxious to pass the Foreign Hops Bill, but unless there was a general agreement in regard to the measure, it would be speedily withdrawn.

The committee stage of the East India Loan Bill would be taken on Thursday. It was not intended to press the Irish Land Bill, and the prorogation of Parliament would possibly take place on December 18th.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

In the House of Commons last night, the Port of London Bill was read a third time and the Foreign Hops Bill a second time.

EAST AFRICA IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Churchill's Tour.

MUCH INFORMATION COLLECTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Arthur Fell, said that the knowledge acquired by Mr. Winston Churchill during his journey through East Africa and Uganda had been of much service to the Government, in considering the many questions arising in connection with East Africa; but it was impossible to give an account of the action of the Protectorate Government, which must be sought in the Administration Reports of the Protectorate.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

England's Position.

ATTEMPT AT PROTECTION FOR NATIVES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to various questions, said that Great Britain had not yet recognized the annexation of the Congo.

Belgium had undertaken to abide by the obligations of the Congo under the Berlin Act, including the freedom of international trade.

Sir Edward Grey was endeavouring to secure protection for the Natives.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

Huge Deficit Anticipated.

EXTENSIVE TAXATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Advices from Washington state that, in his yearly report, Mr. Cortelyon anticipates a deficit of twenty-nine millions sterling, and says that extensive taxation will be required.

He suggests the summoning of an International Conference to consider means to obviate the necessity of transporting gold from country to country in times of stress.

RUSSIA AND FAR EASTERN PORTS.

Closure Bill Adopted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Russian Duma has adopted the Government Bill for closing the free ports of the Amur and Transbaikalia.

The supporters of the measure declared that the closing of the ports was necessary to end the peaceful conquest of the territories by foreigners.

INDIA COUNCILS DRAFTS.

The "Times" on the Money Market.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The "Times" in its money article to-day says that a satisfactory feature yesterday was the improved demand for the India Councils drafts and the raising of the amount to be offered next week. This indicates a continued enquiry.

RADICALS AND THE LORDS.

Appeal to the Country Urged.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A Radical memorial to Mr Asquith urges the Premier to take steps to appeal to the country against the House of Lords.

THE BALKAN NEGOTIATION.

Italy and the Crisis.

STRAWS SHOW THE TIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

It is stated in Vienna that the terms of Austria's reply to the Russian Note, regarding the European Conference, were transmitted on the 8th instant, and that they promise favourably for the continuance of the negotiations.

LATER.

The Municipal Council of Rome has named two new streets "Trent" and "Trieste." This is regarded as a significant indication of Italian feeling towards the Austrian possessions of the Trentivo at the present juncture.

THE LATE CHINESE EMPEROR.

Funeral at Peking.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Reuter wires from Peking that an imposing ceremony took place yesterday on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor Kwangsu.

The body was conveyed to the Mortuary, where it will be in state pending the construction of a sepulchre.

Six thousand mourners were present at the ceremony and four thousand soldiers knelt in the streets.

Foreigners were permitted to view the procession, indicating the progress of the modernization of the Court.

Statutes are published giving the Regent complete Imperial power. The people are to regard him as the de facto Emperor.

ANTICIPATING DISSOLUTION.

Next Unionist Budget.

TARIFF REFORM TO THE FORE.

SPEECH BY MR. WYNDHAM.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Wyndham, speaking at Liverpool last night, said that the first budget of the next Unionist Government would be a Tariff Reform Budget and would include a two-shilling duty on corn, with preference for the sister states, the exemption of wool and a small duty on wood, with colonial preference.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Arrival at Satandor.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

President Castro has arrived at Satandor. He will proceed by sea to Bordeaux, where he will land and journey thence to Berlin to consult a specialist regarding his complaint of tumour on the kidneys.

President Castro, who maintains an animated and jaunty demeanour, says he hopes to settle Venezuela's differences with Europe.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Nobel Prize for chemistry has been awarded to Professor Rutherford of Manchester.

The other prizes are divided between Frenchmen and Germans.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

To-day, at the Chief Court, the hearing of witnesses in the murder trial concluded.

Major Sutherland, I. M. S., gave evidence concerning Mullins' condition, and said he was in an advanced stage of diabetes. Such illness would not necessarily impair volition.

Shuldham called his wife, who said she gave her husband one rupee to go to Multan. Witness left her husband on September 4 as she wanted to stay in Calcutta and he wanted to go to the Punjab.

An extract from Shuldham's notebook was read in which he wrote that his wife accused him of threatening to cut her throat; also a prayer written by him praying that his wife might be forgiven for this.

Mr. Nundy, who has recently been engaged on behalf of Shuldham, then addressed the Court at length for the defence, and had not concluded when the Court rose.

MUSTAFABAD ACCIDENT.

Further Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

Four Indians who were admitted into the Umballa Hospital and who were injured in the collision near Mustafabad have since died. This brings the total number of killed up to 22. Five Indians are still in hospital at Umballa, but all are reported to be doing well.

ACCORDING to a Central News telegram, the Kaiser is reported to have written personally to Mr. Wilbur Wright, congratulating him on the success of his aeroplane experiments and inviting him to come to Germany and continue his trials.

INDIGO PLANTING.

The Champaran Case.

MULL FINED RS. 2,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

In the Champaran case to-day, at Bettiah, Mr. Manuk, for the Crown, addressing the Court on Radhu Mull's plea for mercy, said that the expenses of the Crown in connection with the prosecution had been considerable but he was happy to say that the Crown had taken into consideration the comparative youth of the prisoner, his past good character and unblemished record. The probability was that he had been induced to enter upon this agitation by motives of vanity—a not unpardonable fault in a man so young—and without realising the serious results which might ensue, and which the evidence showed had ensued from this.

The Court then sentenced Radhu Mull to a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each of the three counts, being Rs. 3,000 in all.

A sensation was caused by Radhu Mull's plea of "guilty," which was unexpected.

LATER.

The fine on Radhu Mull, who was convicted and sentenced at Bettiah in the Champaran Riot case, has been reduced to Rs. 2,000, which has been found to be the maximum which can be imposed by the Court concerned under the circumstances.

An Indigo Planter's Comments

An Indigo planter of experience writes to the "Englishman" to point out that the trouble in Champaran was political, and bases his assertion on the following grounds: (1) Its suddenness; (2) its ingenious and widespread organisation; (3) the fact that the villagers, who were under no obligation to grow any particular crop, and whose village was not even in the lease of any planter, joined and were just as bitter as the supposed sufferers under the contract tenant of the planter; and (4) the fact that in no single instance did any ryot give him warning of any grievance, or seek redress, though he had been managing that concern for over 20 years, and the ryots have all along been accustomed to consult him invariably in all their troubles.

THE DUM DUM EXPLOSION.

The Cause a Mystery.

FOUR MORE DEATHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Four more deaths have occurred amongst those injured in the Dum Dum explosion, bringing the total number of killed to 26.

Eight cases only are now in hospital, of which four are serious. The majority who have died are lads of from ten to twelve years old.

The hands have now all returned to work in the Factory. The cause of the accident remains a mystery.

CEREMONIAL PARADE.

General Keir Honoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

A Ceremonial Parade of the troops in Garrison was held here on Tuesday morning last, when Lieutenant-General Sir Jocelyn Wodehouse, Commanding the Northern Army, inspected them.

After the march past, the troops were formed up in a hollow square, and General Wodehouse and his staff advanced to the centre. General Wodehouse then read the authority from the King-Emperor to present General Keir, Commanding the Allahabad Brigade, with the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and dismounting from his horse, he pinned the insignia on General Keir's breast.

Subsequently General Wodehouse presented medals for long service and good conduct to Colour-Sergeants West and Edden, 1st Middlesex Regiment, and to Duffadar Lachman Singh and Sowar Fazl Ahmed, 4th Cavalry.

The troops on parade were the 4th Cavalry, the 28th Field Battery, the 1st Middlesex Regiment, the 9th Bhopal Infantry and the 48th Pioneers.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett were present.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

An attempt to wreck a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is reported. The driver of the up Khulna mail on Tuesday night last saw an obstruction of four sleepers placed across the line, near Habra Station, and pulled up just in time to avoid running into them.

On the same evening and near the same station, a bullock cart was run into by a passing train and was smashed to pieces, the train being undamaged.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

ONE Yakub Ali Dubashi has been arrested at Chittagong for opium smuggling and has been released on bail of half a lakh of rupees. Twelve others have been arrested with him and released on bail.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

More Seditious Pamphlets.

FURTHER ARRESTS MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

In the Alipore Conspiracy Case, Romesh Chandra Choudhuri, who gave evidence yesterday, was arrested, as he was leaving the Court, on a charge of publishing and distributing seditious pamphlets, and was conveyed to the jail.

A search was made by the police to-day at 24, Patnatolla Lane, where a printing press was found.

One Mohini Mohan Mozamdar, who has been wanted for some time as one of the accused in the Conspiracy Case, has also been arrested. He was found by the police lurking in the compound of the Judge's Court. He was placed before Mr. Bompas to-day, when the matter was adjourned to the 16th instant. Bail has been refused.

It is said that the new prisoner was in Bombay when Bhaba Bhusan Mittra, who is now undergoing his trial before Mr. L. Birley, the Joint Magistrate of Alipore, was arrested in the house of Mr. T. P. Chaterjee, an Engineer. Mohini Mohan then managed to get away from Bombay and came on to Calcutta.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

Withdrawn by Appellant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

In the Calcutta High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Chitty, the Divorce suit brought by Mrs. Ruch Marshall against her husband, Mr. J. M. Marshall, was withdrawn on the application of the appellant.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Four Persons Murdered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 10.

At Minbu, a Burman has murdered one man, three women and a one-year old baby with a dah. The murderer has absconded.

DACOITY NEAR TEZPUR.

One Killed and One Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

A dacoity near Tezpur, Assam, is reported, a chowkidar, who was taking a remittance of three thousand rupees to a tea garden, being killed, and a clerk who was with him being wounded in the head. Five hundred rupees of the remittance were stolen.

FEUD AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

Shiahs and Sunnis at Variance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 10.

It will be remembered that a month or so since a Committee was appointed by Sir John Hewett to examine and report upon the grievances existing in Lucknow between the Shiahs and Sunnis which have caused bloodshed in the past and concerning which very bitter feelings still remain. The Committee now concluded its sittings and its report will be submitted to Government without delay. It is hoped here that the report will result in a settlement of the grievances and the establishment of good feelings between the Shiahs and Sunnis.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Foundation Day Celebration.

GIFT OF A CRICKET PAVILION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

At the Foundation Day celebration, at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, Rai Bahadur Sundar Lal, the late Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, offered a gift of a cricket pavilion, to cost Rs. 2,003, to be named after Dr. Thibaut, the late Principal of the College.

The gift was gratefully accepted by Mr. Jennings, the present Principal.

MR. GOKHALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Gokhale has not yet completely recovered from his broken arm at Home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, December 11.

Fort Field Officer Captain C. W. A. Holmes' 116th Mahrattas; next for duty 2nd Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Captain A. H. Moberly, R. G. A.; next for duty Captain H. B. Mayne, R.G.A.

MR. P. G. JACOBS officiates, in addition to his own duties, as Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr. Silk, on leave.

THE Notification announcing the Secretary of State's sanction to the construction of the Sara Bridge will appear in the next issue of the "Gazette of India."

THE RULER OF KHAIRPUR.

Arrival at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

His Highness Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., Ruler of Khairpur State, accompanied by the Begum Sahiba, with their staff, courtiers, retinue and followers, arrived at 12 noon to-day in the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. "Kassara," specially chartered by His Highness for his recent pilgrimage to Kerbella. His Highness's arrival being public, all vessels in port were dressed with flags from sunrise to sunset, elaborate arrangements having been made by the Port authorities at the pierhead, which was lavishly decorated with flags and officers wearing uniform. A number of Naval and Military officers, chief Mahomedan representatives and Bannias of the Khairpur State and leading citizens of Karachi assembled at the pier at 1-45 p. m. Mr. Mules, Collector, Karachi, and Mr. Beyts, Assistaut Collector, who represented the Commissioner in Sind, boarded the vessel to receive His Highness.

The usual ceremonies being gone through and His Highness, staff and officials being garlanded, precisely at 2 p. m. His Highness and party left the steamer, and the aged Chief was conveyed in a State dowlah to his carriage, which he entered with Mr. Beyts and his Vazir, the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadikali, driving to His Highness's bungalow near the Government Gardens. His Highness as well as the Begum Saheba and family are all reported in the best of health and confess to having enjoyed their voyage and been pleased with all the arrangements made in connection with their pilgrimage to Kerbella. The Mir and his party are expected to leave Karachi for Khairpur by special train on Saturday.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Further Remittance from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

The Editor of the "Watan Lahre" has remitted the 28th instalment, amounting to Rs. 11,125, of the Hedjaz Railway Fund to Sayad Mustafa Zihni Pasha, Minister in charge of the Central Fund at Constantinople. Including this, the Editor of the "Watan" has remitted altogether Rs. 87,000. The principal contributors to the present remittance were Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., Governor of Mekran; Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, Chief of the Mori tribe; Sardar Bahadur Muhamad Mahrab Khan, Chief of the Bagti tribe; the Punjabi Muslim Traders at Bokhara; native commanding-officers of the King's Rifles in Somaliland, and Muhammadans of Janjira, Kathiawar, Bhopal, Monghyr and Eastern Bengal.

THE ATTACK ON JAILOR MINCHALL.

Culprits Heavily Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

In the Jail Riots Case at the Coimbatore Sessions, Mr. Broadfoot, I.C.S., the Judge, in a lengthy judgment reviewed the evidence both for the prosecution and defence. Differing from the Assessors, he convicted all the three accused of the offence of attempting the murder of Jailor Minchall. As regards the third accused, the fact that he was produced that very evening before Mr. Gadsden, Jail Superintendent, showed beyond doubt the truth of the case against him. Evidence showed there was a plot among the convicts to murder the Jailor. The offence was a serious one, especially as the offenders were convicts undergoing various terms of imprisonment. His Honour sentenced each accused to be transported for ten years, the sentence taking effect after the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment each of them are now undergoing.

COIMBATORE JAIL DISTURBANCE.

Sentences Appealed Against.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. R. F. Austin, I. C. S., Additional Sessions Judge, heard arguments in the appeal preferred by Palani Chetty and thirty-three other convicts of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, against their conviction and sentence by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Pollachi, for being concerned in the recent jail disturbance.

The following is the concluding portion of His Honour's judgment:—The prosecution has proved that all the appellants were concerned in one or more of the offences. I think their convictions were justified, and confirm them. The sentences, however, were of doubtful legality. The appellants have received one sentence for rioting and mischief that accompanied it and another for prison breaking, which formed the purpose of the riot. In view of the illustration to Section 35, C.P.C., I cannot hold that these offences were distinct so as justify separate penalties. I redue the total sentence upon appellants 1 and 6 to two years (Magistrate gave four-years), upon appellants 2, 3 and 4 to one year and nine months (original sentence was three years), and upon the rest to one year and a half (Magistrate gave three years).

H. M. S. "HYACINTH."

Arrival at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" came in to-day and Sir George Warrender and his Flag Lieutenant are at Government House.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

THE news of the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke at Mahableshwar has spread universal sorrow among all ranks and classes of people in Bombay. The public and private establishments and offices were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to Her Excellency's memory, and from many buildings in Hornby Road and elsewhere, flags at half-mast were displayed in token of the general sorrow of the City.

The flags at the Secretariat, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Port Trust Offices, Customs, the Foreign Consulates and several of the business houses in the Fort were flying at half-mast as a mark of respect. The Merchantmen in the harbour as well as in the Docks drooped their masthead pennants as a sign of mourning. The Share Bazar and all the Government offices and the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Trade Association and the Millowners' Association were closed.

THE FUNERAL.

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 10.

The small cortege left Government House at 4-45 p.m. The Governor's Staff acted as pall-bearers, drawing the coffin to the cemetery on a handcart. His Excellency and General O'Callaghan followed in a victoria.

The ceremony was read by the Rev. Hall at 5 p.m. There were present:—General and Mrs. Alderson and Staff, Colonel Wilson (representing the Viceroy), Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Enthoven, Professor Muller, Mrs. Hesketh, Mrs. Keatinge, Mr. Colville, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Harvey-Kelly, Major Jameson and many Parsee and other Indian gentlemen.

The road was lined by the police and a detachment of the 127th Baluchis. The grave was decorated with ferns and wild flowers. A quantity of wreaths was received from friends.

POONA SYMPATHY.

POONA, DECEMBER 10.

Expressions of profound regret at the death of Lady Clarke were everywhere heard in Poona to-day and from every class and creed. Demonstrations of sympathy for H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke in their bereavement were not wanting, for Poona this afternoon was powerfully suggestive of a city of the dead with its offices, mills and shops closed and a minimum of traffic in the streets. All social functions have been suspended for the present.

General and Mrs. Alderson and all the senior officers in the Garrison proceeded to Mahableshwar this morning to attend Lady Clarke's funeral.

Dastur Kaikobad Nosherwan, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, left for Mahableshwar this morning to attend the funeral, but his car broke down on the Katraj Ghaut and he was obliged to return.

To-day Mr. K. W. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench in the District Court, addressed the pleaders present and said it was with great regret they had heard of the sad news of Her Excellency Lady Clarke's death, which was a great misfortune, and his sympathies were with His Excellency in his loss. He (Mr. Barlee) had received instructions from the Bombay High Court to close all Courts.

Mr. Davar, Government Prosecutor, replying on behalf of the Bar, said: It is with feelings of extreme regret that I have to refer to the sad loss His Excellency has sustained. Our regret is more weighted by the fact that it was not our good fortune to have met with Her Excellency at social gatherings and functions during the short time she was in India. We fully realize the insurmountable grief that has befallen His Excellency when we consider that the calamity has come on him at a time when he was devoted heart and soul to the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country, to the solution of difficult political problems in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, who had just commenced his beneficent rule which was showing a marked sign of its usefulness. We feel that Her Excellency's death is not merely a loss to His Excellency, but to the whole of the Presidency. On behalf of the Bar I pray that our respectful sympathies may be conveyed to His Excellency.

Mr. Gokhale, Pleader, and Mr. Vaidya, Pleader, also joined Mr. Davar in his expression of sympathy.

The Court then closed for the day.

The opening ceremony of the Dostmahomed Primary School was postponed by the Suburban Municipality to the 17th instant.

The District Court, the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, the Collector's Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the City Courts, both Civil and Criminal, were to-day closed at 1 p. m.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Memorial Service.

A very solemn and impressive Memorial Service was held yesterday evening at St. Thomas's Cathedral. Notwithstanding the early hour, 5 p.m., the large congregation (among whom it was gratifying to see a number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen) testified to the universal sympathy felt for H. E. the Governor in his sad bereavement and the great esteem in which his late wife—Lady Clarke—was held.

In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the Archdeacon, both of whom left Bombay on Tuesday last for Ahmednagar, to be present at a large Conference in connection with the S. P. G. Missionary work in India, the service was conducted by the Revd. W. F. M. Hammeston, Garrison Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. W. J. McKennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, who read the Lesson. The other clergy of the Diocese who joined in the Procession were the Revds. H. Mould, Chaplain of Colaba, G. Hewitt, Chaplain of Malabar Hill, and P. Eykyn, Chaplain of Parel.

The Service, which was fully choral, was based on that drawn up for the Great Memorial Service held in St. Thomas's Cathedral on the death of Queen Victoria. It opened with the "Invocation" and closed with the "Benediction."

After the Lord's prayer the following versicles were intoned by the Chaplain and the choir and congregation:—

V. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.
R. Blessed be the name of the Lord.
V. O God, make speed to save us.
R. O Lord, make haste to help us.
V. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;
R. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be world without end. Amen.
V. Praise ye the Lord.
R. The Lord's name be praised.

Psalm XC.—"Domine, refugium" was then chanted and the Rev. McKennelly read the special Lesson appointed for the occasion from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, Chapter XV. verse 50, to the end.

A portion of the Burial Service as given below was next intoned by the Chaplain and choir and congregation:—

V. Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.
R. In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?
V. Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.
R. Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts; shut not Thy merciful ears to our prayer; but spare us, Lord most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, Thou worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from Thee.

Hymn No. 401 "Now the labourer's task is o'er," with its touching refrain in every verse—

"Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping"—

was most pathetically sung by all present. The organ then pealed out the solemn and touching strains of the Dead March in Saul, which was followed by versicles taken from the same Great Memorial Service:—

V. I heard a Voice from Heaven saying unto me:
R. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
V. Whoso feareth the Lord, it shall go well with him at the last.
R. And he shall find favour in the day of his death.
V. The Lord be with you.
R. And with thy spirit.
V. Lord, have mercy upon us.
R. Christ, have mercy upon us.
V. Lord, have mercy upon us.
V. Turn Thee, O Lord, and deliver her soul.
R. O save her for Thy Mercy's sake.
V. Enter not into judgment with Thy servant.
R. For in Thy sight shall no man living be justified.
V. Rest eternal grant unto her, O Lord.
R. And let light perpetual shine upon her.
V. From the gates of hell.
R. Deliver her soul, O Lord.
V. O Lord, hear our prayer.
R. And let our cry come unto Thee.

Two of the concluding prayers from the Burial Service were then read by the Chaplain, as also the prayer for Easter Even, and the touching Hymn No. 399 "When our heads are bowed with woe" was sung by all present. A prayer taken from one of the old Prayer Books was then said by the Chaplain, in the place of that in the Great Memorial Service, which was found unsuitable for the present occasion, and the Benediction was given. At the close of the service Chopin's touching Funeral March was played on the organ, the congregation standing meanwhile.

Among the congregation were the members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the members of the Consular service, the members of the Indian Civil Service, the Brigadier General Commanding the District, the Officers of the several corps in the Garrison, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and the Trustees of the Cathedral.

The pulpit, altars and lectern were all draped and everything connected with the entire service was most fitting and conduced to make it as solemn and as impressive as possible.

REFERENCE IN THE HIGH COURT.

A notice, signed by Mr. L. N. Banaji, the Prothonotory of the Court, was put up to state that the Courts would be closed yesterday out of respect to Her Excellency's memory.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton in the first division Court on the Appellate Side at the usual hour.

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, said: Mr. Government Pleader, you will have heard of the sad bereavement which has befallen the Head of the Government of this Presidency. As a mark of sympathy with him and of respect for the memory of Lady Clarke, the Courts will be closed to-day after the disposal of any urgent application there may be. Is there any urgent application?

The Government Pleader: No, my Lord, as far as I can see.

The Court then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, and the other Judges assembled in the court-room of the Chief Judge's Court. The Court was crowded with the pleaders practising there.

Mr. N. Kemp said: Mr. Framji and gentlemen of the Small Causes Court Bar; we had heard with deep regret the sad news from Mahableshwar concerning Her Excellency Lady Clarke. We had known that she was seriously ill for some few days and we had hoped that she might get better not only on account of the kindly sympathy which she has always shown towards the people of India, but also in order that she might furnish that aid to her husband which only the nearest and dearest can give him when he is performing the duties of the Governor of this Presidency. Before closing these Courts formally, speaking on behalf of my brothers on the Bench, and I am sure also on behalf of all of you, we wish to manifest our deep sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in his bereavement. We shall close the Court to-day.

Mr. Framji Patuck, the senior Pleader present, said that on behalf of the Bar he fully reciprocated the sentiments which His Honour had expressed. The news of the death of Lady Clarke had been received with the deepest regret not only by the members of this Bar, but also by the people of the whole Presidency. During the short time that Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke had been among them they had endeared themselves to the people of this Presidency by their sympathy, kindness and courtesy, and Lady Clarke's death was therefore very deeply mourned by the public. It must be particularly painful to those nearest and dearest to her that she should have departed this life away from Home and friends in a foreign country and amongst a foreign people. But it would be some consolation to them to know that she had died

surrounded by warm hearted and sympathetic friends and people who deeply mourned her loss. Mr. Patuck concluded by saying that the warmest sympathy of the members of this Bar went with His Excellency and Miss Clarke in his heavy bereavement.

POLICE COURTS.

The Esplanade Police Courts were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of H. E. Lady Clarke

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench said: Mr. Dastoor, and members of the Bar, practising at the Esplanade Police Court; the sad news has been received of the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, which took place at Mahableshwar yesterday. In token of respect for her memory this Court will be entirely closed to-day.

Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Pleader, said that on behalf of the members of the Bar and himself he begged to sympathise with H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke in their great loss. They joined in what had fallen from the Bench.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat, said: Mr. Kashidas, and members of the Bar; you have no doubt received the painful news of H. E. Lady Clarke's demise. I am sure the sympathy of all present here goes out to H. E. Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement. Out of respect to the memory of Lady Clarke, this Court will be closed to-day.

Mr. Kashidas Dalal, Pleader, said they were all grieved to hear of the sad death of Lady Clarke.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, said: We join in the expressions of regret that have fallen from the Bench. We also join Mr. Kashinath in the expression of regret at the untimely and sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. It must indeed be a terrible loss to H. E. the Governor especially at a time when he is on the responsible duties of the ruler of this Presidency. The sorrow of H. E. Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke is our sorrow, and their bereavement our bereavement. Lady Clarke's presence will be sadly missed in the gatherings of the ladies of this Presidency, in the social activities of which Her Excellency took a leading and prominent part. We are all deeply touched at the death of Her Excellency and it is the earnest prayer of one and all present here that God may give strength and courage to H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke to bear the great loss.

The Maasgon Police Courts were also closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of Lady Clarke, Mr. P. H. Dastur and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Magistrates presiding at the Second and the Fourth Court respectively, expressing their regret at the sad event.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench at the Mazagon Police Court, observed:—"We have to perform a very mournful duty to-day. It is to express our great sorrow at the sad and untimely death of H. E. Lady Clarke. She was a noble, kind-hearted and sympathetic lady and her loss will be keenly felt not only by this City but by the whole Presidency. Out of respect to the memory of the good lady I order that the Court be closed for the day. It is, I think, also the wish of the whole of the Bench and the Bar that I should, in a joint message, convey to His Excellency and Miss Clarke our profound sympathy with them in the great sorrow that has overtaken them."

Mr. S. T. Dalvi, Senior Pleader, on behalf of the members of the Bar, observed that he endorsed all that had been said by his Worship regarding the sad event. He begged, on behalf of the Bar, to express their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy with his Excellency and Miss Clarke. Science had done all that could be done. The best medical aid had been available and faith with prayers, in church, mosque, temple or fire temples were offered from day to day for the recovery of the noble lady whose mission was to serve the womankind of the Presidency. During these troublous times His Excellency with tact, talent, and judgment and sympathy had been winning over the hearts of the people and the loss sustained by him would be felt all over the Presidency.

The Court was then closed.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in addressing the Bar, said that they had all heard with deep regret the sad news of the death of H. E. Lady Clarke, who had been known for her kindness and goodwill to the poor, the afflicted and the fallen. When she came back to India a short while ago, they all thought that she would be able to do very good work amongst them. But Providence had willed otherwise and within a short time of her arrival she died, to the grief of the whole Presidency. They all prayed that the Almighty might give sufficient strength of mind to His Excellency and Miss Clarke to bear the loss. His Worship closed the Court after disposing of a little urgent work, remarking that the deceased lady would never have liked the idea of keeping the accused in petty offences unnecessarily in custody.

Mr. N. N. Saber, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza, Pleader, endorsed what had fallen from the Bench.

The Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Mazagon Court, comprised of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Chairman), Captain G. D. Andrews and Mr. Ameeroodin Tyabjee desired to express their deep sympathy with His Excellncy the Governor and family and as a further expression of their sympathy closed the Court.

At the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates Mr. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman) and Mr. F. Harrison, Honorary Magistrates, on taking their seats, made a reference to the death of Lady Clarke. Mr. Aiyar said it was with deep regret that they had heard of the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and they expressed their sincere sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in his terrible loss. The Court was adjourned.

Mr. Jamshedji B. Kapadia, Pleader, said it was impossible to fathom the motives of God in taking away Lady Clarke who had the interests of the uneducated female masses in the Presidency always in view. He expressed on behalf of the Bar and the Police officers at Girgaum, the deep sympathy they felt with His Excellency.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' SYMPATHY.

At the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, composed of Mr. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman), and Mr. F. Harrison, reference was made at the outset by the Chairman to the sad death of Lady Clarke. The Chairman said it was with deep regret that they had heard of the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. They expressed their sincere sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in his bereavement.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia, Pleader, joined with the expressions that had fallen from the Bench. He offered on behalf of the Bar at Girgaum their deep sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Resolution of Sympathy.

The Municipal Corporation yesterday adjourned without proceeding to the transaction of their ordinary business, out of respect to the memory of the late Lady Clarke.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, President of the Corporation, at the outset said that the news they always hoped for and prayed for never came, but the one they dreaded so much had ultimately come to them and they knew that the wife of their beloved Governor had passed away from amongst them, the day before. The President knew that he was voicing not only the feelings of every member of the Corporation but of the great mass of the population of this City, when he said that the sad news had been received with the most poignant grief and heartfelt sympathy towards their Governor. It was difficult to imagine anything more pathetic than the circumstances under which it has occurred. But all they could do was to hope that the Almighty would strengthen His Excellency in this time of sore distress.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said that the mournful news of the death of Lady Clarke had thrown that representative body into the most profound grief and sorrow. The same was the case not only with the citizens of Bombay but, he ventured to say, with each individual member of all the different communities which made up the population not only of this City but the whole of this Presidency. They had observed how, day after day, the news of Her Excellency's health was watched with great anxiety and alarm everywhere throughout the Presidency and how their heartfelt prayers went up for the recovery of Her Excellency and for the relief to her husband and sovereign. But, alas, the fate had been otherwise, and, as the President had said, they had received the news with those feelings of profound sorrow and grief with which the Press of the Presidency was full of that morning. They were all aware of Their Excellencies' mission to this country and their most lofty resolutions to do their duty to the people over whom they were to rule, and it was that noble mission which induced Lady Clarke to come out again to this country. Though Lady Clarke went back to England for the recovery of her health, that noble resolution which was more characteristic of Indian imagination than of any other nation's, and which was to remain near her husband at the time of her end, brought her back to India. But at the present moment, the hope that they would see her amongst them sympathetically working for the people of this Presidency had been defeated, and their hearts and the hearts of the people of this Presidency flew out to His Excellency in this hour of his deep sorrow and affliction. Not only will the death of Lady Clarke prove a personal loss, but it will prove a great calamity to the cause and the welfare of this Presidency. This was not the time to think of anything else but of the sorrow which had overtaken His Excellency. All that they could do at present was to approach His Excellency with an expression of their deep sympathy and condolence and to assure him that unendurable as must have been the burden of his grief and sorrow, the heart and sympathy of everybody went out to him in his hour of trial.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah then moved: "That the Corporation have received with profound and heartfelt sorrow the mournful intelligence of the death of Lady Clarke. (2) That a Committee consisting of the President, himself, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Manmohandas Ramji, Fazelbhoy Currimbhoy, James MacDonald, Dinshaw E. Wacha and Currembhoy Adamji Peerbhoy be appointed to draft an address of condolence to His Excellency, and in the meantime the President be requested to place by telegram before His Excellency and Miss Clarke the expression of the Corporation's profound sorrow and condolence. (3) That as a mark of respect towards the memory of Lady Clarke this meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconding the proposition said that the loss sustained in the death of Her Excellency was the loss not only of the Corporation but the whole of the Presidency. Her Excellency set her foot on the shores of India with the intention of doing her duty towards the people on whom her husband was destined to rule, but she passed away from amongst them just at the time when her presence was sorely needed by each and all. In the bereavement of His Excellency was the bereavement of the whole Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla rising to support the proposal said that the present occasion was one undoubtedly of great sorrow, and the hearts of the people went forth to His Excellency and to his gifted daughter Miss Clarke. During the short time that it was her privilege to be amongst them she had set a noble example, in which she was ably supported by His Excellency and her daughter. During the short time that Lady Clarke was amongst them she had succeeded in winning the hearts of the people, which now had gone up to His Excellency in the hour of his sad bereavement.

Dr. Naik supported the proposal, expressing his sorrow and sympathy at the sad occurrence.

Mr. James MacDonald next said that the occasion was such as induced every member to give expression to his feelings of profound sorrow. The people of this Presidency would grieve very much the loss by her death, for more than one reason. He agreed with the President when the latter said that the present sorrow was not only of the Corporation but also of the whole Presidency. Under all those circumstances the expression of sorrow from every member was undoubtedly exceedingly strong. The present loss was also the loss of the different communities of this City and the Presidency.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit joined his voice in the expression of sorrow and condolence and fully endorsed what had been said by the previous speakers. He believed they never had a Governor more sympathetic than Sir George Clarke. During the compartively short period that His Excellency was amongst them, he had given them ample proofs of his zeal for the welfare of this Presidency over which he had come to rule. His loss therefore was also considered the people's loss and it was but fair that they should adjourn without proceeding to transact any work that evening.

Dr. Sukhia, in further supporting the proposition, also gave expression to his sorrow on the receipt of the sad news. The whole City was sad at heart at the news that Her Excellency had passed away from amongst them. The saddest loss was the loss of one's own dear mother, and Miss Clarke's loss, therefore, was very great, and towards her also were uplifted the hearts of the Indians with a feeling of deep grief at the most untimely death of good Lady Clarke.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy also believed that the present loss was a loss to the whole Presidency. Sir George Clarke by his able administration had endeared himself to the people of this Presidency, which fact made the loss more deeply felt by them all. The only thing that they could do was to express their heartfelt sympathy to His Excellency and pray that Almighty God grant him and Miss Clarke courage and fortitude to bear the blow.

The Resolution was carried.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Governor by the Sheriff of Bombay:—"Bombay equally mourns with Your Excellency the sad loss of Lady Clarke. On behalf of the citizens and myself I beg to offer sincere condolence and sympathy. Sheriff of Bombay."

Members of the Bar practising at the Esplanade Police Courts have sent the following message:—"The members of the Bar, practising at the Esplanade Police Court, beg to tender to His Excellency and Miss Clarke their sincerest sympathy at the sad loss which they and this Presidency have sustained in the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke."

The following message was sent to H. E. Sir George Clarke:—"On behalf of the Bench and Bar of the Mazagon Police Courts I offer to Your Excellency and to Miss Clarke our most respectful and heartfelt sympathy in [your great and sad bereavement."

Immediately the sad news of the death of Lady Clarke was known in Bombay, Dr. L. J. Pinto, President of the Gremio Portuguez, addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Governor.

"Gremio Portuguez, representing the Portuguese community of Bombay, offer their sincere sympathy to His Excellency in his sad bereavement, and pray to God to give His Excellency strength to bear the irreparable loss."

Sachin.—Three days State mourning for Her Excellency Lady Clarke has been ordered by command of His Highness the Nawab throughout the State. All State offices and schools are closed.

The Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaum, which is one of the largest educational institutions in the City attended by about 1,200 Deccani boys, met as usual yesterday morning and as a mark of their deep sense of regret at the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and their heartfelt sympathy with His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Principal Mr. A. S. Athley, B.A., closed the school for the day.

Out of respect to the memory of Lady Clarke, the offices and mills under the control of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., and of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Sons and Co., the Petit Manufacturing Co., and the Framji Petit Manufacturing Co., were closed yesterday.

The Gokuldas Tejpal Charities' Local Schools were also closed yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY DANCE POSTPONED.

The G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute Dance which was to have taken place last night has been postponed till to-day.

The People's Free Reading Room and Library closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of H. E. Lady Clarke.

Dr. D.A. DeMonte, J.P., President of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association, sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—"Doctor DeMonte on his behalf and of Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association expresses deepest sympathy with His Excellency's sad bereavement caused by Lady Clarke's premature death and offers heartfelt condolence".

A meeting of the Native cotton merchants and muccadums was held in the Bombay Cotton Exchange Hall yesterday evening under the presidentship of Seth Damodardas Gordhandas Sookhadwalla, J.P., when it was resolved to close the Colaba Cotton Market for the day out of respect to the memory of the late Lady Clarke, and the President be requested to carry the condolence of the meeting to H. E. the Governor by wire.

The office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was closed yesterday as a mark of mourning for the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. The following telegram of condolence was sent to His Excellency Sir George Clarke by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Chamber:—"The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau deeply regret death of Lady Clarke. This lamentable occurence has cast a gloom over the city. Universal sorrow is felt at this great loss by the mercantile community. Chamber respectfully begs to convey their sincere feeling of condolence and sympathy to Your Excellency and Miss Clarke."

Having heard of the lamentable death of Lady Clarke's death, the school, the office, and other work of this Orphanage was closed to-day.

The following Message of sympathy was despatched by Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Chief Kazi of Bombay:—

"Deeply aggrieved to learn the mournful intelligence of Lady Clarke's death which is greatly deplored by myself and the members of the Mussulman community, and in tendering my sincere condolence and profound sympathy to His Excellency and Miss Clarke for the bereavement which has fallen upon His Excellency, pray that Almighty may give His Excellency strength to bear the irreparable loss, and pray heap blessings on her soul. Kindly place this my humble and respectful condolence before His Excellency and oblige."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The public all over India will regret to hear of the death of Lady Clarke, the wife of the Governor of Bombay.

Though Lady Clarke could have been hardly known even in Bombay, for her few days in India, both last year and this, were those of an invalid, her reputation had preceded her from other societies among whom Sir George Clarke has held high official station, and it is not too much to say that the whole Presidency was looking forward to seeing her assume the position at Government House which she was so fitted to grace.

For His Excellency there will be nothing but the sincerest sympathy."

REFERENCES IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

The "Bombay Summachar":—The reading public will receive with deep sorrow the news of the death of Lady Clarke, which took place at Mahableshwar on Wednesday. The King-Emperor found in Sir George and Lady Clarke the worthiest representatives for the Bombay public. In a short time, by their just and sympathetic policy, they won the hearts of their subjects, and gave promise of high expectations for the future. The reason of the popularity of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress among all classes of their British subjects is that they never shew or entertain a pride of position, but always evince an alacrity in mixing freely with and showing genuine sympathy for the lowest of their subjects. Sir George and Lady Clarke appeared to follow in the wake of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in this respect; and it was expected that their kindly presence and benign influence would help materially to allay the unrest in this country. But unfortunately, in Lady Clarke's case, this expectation was doomed to disappointment. It was not the good fortune of this Presidency to benefit for a long time by the friendship of such a sympathetic lady like Her Excellency. Remembering our duty to submit to the Divine will, we can only pray to the Almighty to grant to the bereaved husband solace and consolation and fortitude of mind to bear his unspeakable loss. We can assure His Excellency that every one in this Presidency shares heartily in his sorrow, and regards the cause of his grief as their own.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar":—We regret exceedingly to announce the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, which took place at Mahableshwur on Wednesday evening. Soon after His Excellency Sir George Clarke assumed the reins of the Government of this Presidency, Her Excellency Lady Clarke became ill and had to leave Bombay and stay in England for a long time for the benefit of her health. She returned to Bombay apparently in good health only five or six weeks ago, when we all hoped and trusted that Her Excellency's genial presence would not only prove a source of joy and satisfaction to the Governor, but would also result in innumerable benefits to this Presidency. But, alas, our hope and faith have been doomed to disappointment. Her death is a sad loss to the Governor and to this Presidency, which will never be compensated for. Entertaining the deepest sympathy for His Excellency, we pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe to him fortitude of mind to bear the great loss he has sustained.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—Years ago, the death of Lady Fergusson, wife of Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of Bombay, occurred in Government House, Parel, and a similarly lamentable death has now taken place in Mahableshwar in the case of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. It is no exaggeration to say that the sympathy of the whole Presidency has thereby been drawn towards Sir George Clarke. Since the arrival of Their Excellencies in Bombay, they won the hearts of the people by their benevolent and sympathetic deeds. There have been many instances in which His Excellency the Governor evinced his anxiety to promote the interests of the people, especially the poorer classes, in unmistakeable forms. In public meetings His Excellency declared clearly that he and Lady Clarke had come to India with the main object of evincing real sympathy for the people, and by consulting their wants and wishes of affording relief to the poor. Lady Clarke has not had many opportunities of mixing with the people, but during the short time at her disposal, she visited the hospitals, personally looked into the condition of the sufferers, afforded help to the needy, and relieved distress to such an extent that she made a good name for herself; and gave promise of much wider and more extended benevolence during the Governorship of her esteemed husband.

TOWN HALL.

Louis Edger's Recital.

This eminent musician and pianist seems very unfortunate indeed. At his last visit to this City where he was not well known, the attendance at his Recitals was very meagre and it was hoped a fuller knowledge of his musical powers and technique gained through those who were delighted and feted by those Recitals, would have secured for him a packed house last night; but the sad event of the death of Lady Clarke which has cast such a gloom over the whole city, was doubtless responsible for the very poor attendance last evening. Notwithstanding this, Louis Edger played with as much enthusiasm as if he had hundreds instead of little more than a handful in his audience, which although so small made up for its deficiency in quantity by its evident appreciation of the marvellous manner in which this great Pianist executed the several items he had chosen for his Recital. Louis Edger certainly stands head and shoulders above several of the Pianists who have from time to time visited Bombay. He plays entirely from memory, and although he is assisted by no other and the Pianoforte alone is heard throughout, yet last evening it was more than evident that his audience after listening to his performances in so many varied styles, as he sought correctly to interpret the works of some of the great masters, seemed anxious to hear more, and would not cease their well-deserved applause after his concluding effort until the Professor obliged them with a pretty sonnet by Schubert arranged by Liszt.

The opening piece of his programme was Bach's Italian Concerto—(a) Allegro Moderato, (b) Andante, (c) Presto. In all the three movements Louis Edger showed his great ability in reproducing the peculiar counterpoint of this German master, more especially in the Andante movement in which he seemed to realise to the greatest possible depth the grandeur of the great master, while in the Presto movement which followed his splendid execution seemed to electrify his audience. His interpretation of Beethoven's Sonate of iii in G minor was indeed excellent. It must be admitted that a correct rendering of this great work calls for more than an ordinary intellect and demands that the performer thoroughly enters into the feelings of the great composer and in the interpretation presented by Louis Edger. All this was clearly evident, his varying lightness of touch and his impulsiveness being most apparent in his readering of the Allegro con brio ed appassionata, also the final passage in the Adagio molto cantabile e semplice. Louis Edger is well known as an excellent interpreter of Chopin's works. At the Recitals given by him, when last he visited Bombay, he proved this beyond a doubt, and again last evening he excelled in his rendering of Chopin's Etude in E flat minor op. 10, Etude in G flat major op. 25 and Ballade in A flat op. 47. His almost unequalled command of technique and his delicate and graceful execution so charmed his audience that, at the close of the Ballade in A flat with its delightful cadence, a burst of applause required the performer to return again and again to bow his acknowledgment. The Recital concluded with Schumann's Carnaval, in which the composer has cleverly put together several small pieces of music depicting different views of a masquerade in musical pictures. The audience evidently recognised this item as a delightful contrast to the music which preceded it, and in the grand rendering of this most difficult item Louis Edger not only gave his audience glimpses in music of the marvellous personality of Paganini and Chopin and carried his hearers away in spirit to the "Reconnaissance," but also almost brought within their hearing the boisterous sounds of the Lettres dansantes and to their spritual vision the members of Davids' band in the Marche des Davidsbundlers contre les Philistins. Louis Edger certainly merited the continued applause which followed his capital rendering of this pictorial piece, in which he gave the most ample evidence of the ability he possesses to treat with equal success so many different styles as are met with therein. That he provided a musical feast for all lovers of really high class music last evening was admitted by all who were privileged to enjoy it, and the only pity is that such sad circumstances should have prevented a very much larger number from participating in the same Mr. Louis Edger would glady have postponed his Recital for the benefit of this large majority if his other engagements at Madras and elsewhere permitted him to do so.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,177, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 581. The total earnings from 1st January to 17th October, 1908, were Rs. 65,047, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 52.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. August Thole, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 9th November.

Major C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, on return to duty, to be attached to the Secretariat for duty under the orders of the Secretary to Government, Political Department, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Major N. T. Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, to exercise the powers contemplated in Section 8 (1) of Reformatory Schools Act.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, is granted privilege leave from the 7th to the 23rd December, with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. A. Willard to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Judicial Department during Mr. Bocarro's absence, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Principal, Central Police Training School, Bhamburda, is granted, with effect from the 12th December, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the whole period of absence up to one year.

Mr. G. H. White, to act as Principal, Police Training School, Poona, vice Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. G. H. White, pending the arrival of Mr. J. V. Cooke or further orders.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the C. P. Code.

Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, has been allowed an extension for twenty-six days of the furlough granted him.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dnarwar, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for fifteen months, from 28th January or the subsequent date on which he may be relieived.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend Walter Cowan, B.A., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission.

Vice the Honourable Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., C.I.E., retiring:—

Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), on return to duty, to be Director of Public Instruction; Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon.), to be Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A. (Oxon.), to be Inspector of European Schools in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces.

Mr. N. B. Macmillan, B.Sc. (Glasgow), has been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Science, Poona.

Captain Edward Dudley Sampson, S. M. R. Rifles, is granted nine months' leave out of India on private affairs from 1st January.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—(Artillery Companies.)—Alan Saunders to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 15th July.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Alfred Edward Williams to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment, dated 1st October. Harold James Shaw to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment, dated 1st October.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp, I.C.S., to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy, dated 2nd October.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Captain Edward William Dun resigns his Commission, dated 1st August.

Lewis Enfield Taylor to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st October.

Captain F. H. Charlton, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 14th November.

Major S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, in relief of Dr. J. S. Fraser, and vice Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Captain C. C. Murison, L.R.C.S. and P., I.M.S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

MEDICAL POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Colonel W. H. W. Elliot retires from the 15th ultimo and Colonel W. G. H. Henderson from the 14th ultimo.

Lieutenant R. H. Bolt, I. M. S., has six months' extension of sick leave.

Captain R. J. Cahill has extension of sick leave ex India until the 27th proximo.

Captains G. H. J. Brown and T. H. M. Clarke are permitted to exchange.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Firmer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The coal market is firmer to-day with first class stocks in demand and with the following quotations ruling.—Bengal 1,092, Carabani 30 1-2, engal-Nagpur 83, Jhasick and Mashio 18 3-4, Kosoonda Nyadee 55 3-4, Bhalgora 19, Equitable (ordinary) 74, Sitarampur 37 1-2, New Birbhum 56, and Raneegunge 26 3-4.

Bank D. D. stands at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Government 3 1-2 per cent. at 95-1.

Mr. Shunmugam, a Swaraj leader, died at Pondicherry yesterday.

THE Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has refused an application for police arrangements for the proposed Extremist Congress in that centre on the ground that he is unwilling to allow this Congress to be held there.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 7.

IT is rumoured that Dr. P. Vigano, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, who is now in Milan, is not likely to return. Those who claim to be in the know suggest that His Lordship has accepted an office that was offered him in 1902, which will require his presence in Italy. It is too early to speculate as to who will be the Bishop's successor, except ex-officio the Vicar-General.

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The information I have received semi-officially in regard to the Brahmin Expert Engineer is that he has a good professional standing in Bombay and is no other than your Mr. Visveswaya Iya, who is now in London assisting in the drawing up of a plan for the remodelling of that great City. He will not be here until March next, having taken up the appointment offered by H. H. Nizam's Government on that condition. He will have two able assistants in Captain Brodie, R.E., whose salary is fixed at Rs. 1,500 monthly, and Mr. Spring, C.E., who will draw Rs. 950. The arrangement is no doubt an excellent one and is bound to be productive of excellent results. But what about the capable men amongst those permanently in the service, whom the Government pays so handsomely? Are none of them able to rise to the necessities of the occasion?

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Mr. Bamford, Head Clerk of the Residency Political office, has been asked to retire, which seems to have been settled during the incumbency of Captain Minchin as First Assistant Resident, who was of opinion that he had served the full pensionable period and that there was no necessity for retaining him. On this being announced to Mr. Bamford, he requested that, as he had still three years to attain the age-limit as prescribed in the Civil Service Rules, he might be allowed to complete his 55 years, but the request was not granted. He was, however, been given six months' furlough preparatory to retirement. On Mr. Howell succeeding Captain Minchin, Mr. Bamford repeated his former petition, but was told in reply that the First Assistant Resident saw no reason to interfere with the orders passed by his predecessor. I allude to this case not as one of importance in itself, but as one from which a moral might be drawn by H. H. Nizam's Government. However much goodness there might be in tempering justice with mercy, the fact remains that physical fitness is a material factor in the career of an official alike to himself as to his employers. It might look considerate to grant extensions to people after they have attained the prescribed 55 years, but it is absurdity at high water-mark to import the services of time-expired men and place them in big-salaried positions.

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It is understood that the services of Major MacCormick, R.E., at present Mint Master of Hyderabad, having been requisitioned by the Government of India, he will leave at the beginning of March next, when H. H. Nizam's Government will make its own arrangements as to his successor. In mentioning this, memory naturally recalls the Mint scandal and the secrecy observed not only with regard to the proceedings, but also as to the award of the Mint Commission—indeed, their suppression.

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Mr. Leonard Munn, late of Messrs. Parry and Company, Madras, has been appointed by H. H. Nizam's Government to the office of Mining Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000, and Mr. Harris, who is said to be an expert in industrial work, has been appointed to improve and remodel the course of instruction in the various industrial subjects which form a portion of the curriculum of the schools and institutions within these Dominions. He will draw Rs. 600 monthly.

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It will be remembered by your readers that, in consequence of the September floods, His Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to command that a month's salary be advanced to State employes, repayable by them in six monthly instalments, to commence two months after expiry of the receipt of the loan. Accordingly, on issue of pay for Dhai 1318 F., the Accountant-General's Department made the necessary deductions, and the subordinates have now, through their respective heads, petitioned Government to remit the month's pay advanced to them, owing to the prevalent scarcity, the enormous rise in house rent, and other causes. Some heads have supported these petitions and have recommended that the prayer might be granted. It remains to be seen how Government will decide in the matter.

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It is said that it has cost the Government something like Rs. 80,000 to supply "light" refreshments for the numerous Relief Sub-Committees and their working staffs during the past two months. If this be true, the impingement on the sensitive relief funds will make itself felt, for operations will not cease for some months more. Could it be possible that those deputed on relief works hesitate to sacrifice home comforts and require that their personal wants must first be appeased? Surely, there must be some wicked imagination in what carping critics are circulating, for in spite of all they may say, no one can work without food.

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Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz, of the Secunderabad District Police, and his brother Abdul Rahim, a Constable in the Railway Police, who are charged under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code, appeared again to-day before Mr. E. B. Howell, the Sessions Judge. As the case was fixed for final argument, Mr. Krishnamacharry (Vakil) addressed the Court for the Prosecution, Mr. Judge (Solicitor) for the 1st Accused, and Mr. Venugopal (Vakil) for the 2nd Accused, the three addresses having occupied a little over an hour. The Court announced that it would deliver judgment next Wednesday.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 8th December was 671, giving a death-rate of 33·44 per annum per thousand as against 33·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers; 7, plague; —1, small-pox; 2, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 172, affections of the respiratory organs; 40, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 42, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 279; Hindu low caste, 68; Musulman, 163; Parsi, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 463 as against 461 the corresponding period of last year, and 432 the average over the past five years.

"PERSONAL SERVICE."

The Pros and Cons of Mrs. Asquith's Scheme.

If this scheme is properly carried out there need be no "cons." There is nothing to be said against an ideal system which brings the well-to-do who are anxious to help into personal relations with the very poor, writes H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the "Daily Mail." But it ought to be realised from the very start that the ideal will be difficult to approach. The helpers will many of them need as much help to begin with as the people they are told off to assist.

A friend to whom I was explaining Guilds of Help the other day, said, "Why, it's simply district visiting." The same confusion exists in many minds. But district visiting is just what this new mode of offering personal service is not. District visitors are usually kind-hearted and well-meaning women, mostly young women with little experience of life outside their comfortable cotton-wool-lined homes. They sometimes look upon "the poor" as belonging to a quite different species from themselves. That is a misconception fatal to their chance of winning confidence or doing any good. But no one tells them of their error. They wonder in their hours of self-communion why they do not seem to make any headway, and presently they decide to give up district visiting as a bad job.

What is too often the procedure of a district visitor of this type? She makes a list of the people she has to see. Probably they all live in the same street. She takes the first house; knocks with authoritative emphasis; and, when the door is opened, marches in and starts rapping out questions.

"Has Mr. Smith got work? No? Why not? Has he been drunk again lately? Why don't you keep him straight, Mrs. Smith? Oh, yes, you could; all wives can if they try. Rather late getting your kitchen cleaned up, Mrs. Smith, aren't you? And just look at the baby's face! Now I must be off next door. Mind you come to the working party next week. And here's a coal-ticket. Good-bye."

The same kind of cyclonic visitation is made to each house in turn. Some women are scolded, some praised. All are patronised. All shut up like oysters as soon as the visitor appears.

It might do her good if she could hear what they say about her, but unfortunately she never does. They only put up with her for what she gives them, and because they suppose, in their patient, humorous way that she is part of the trouble they were born to endure. There is no humour like the humour of the poor.

I would not suggest for a moment that all district visitors are like that. Occasionally you find one who really has "made friends."

Some are too shy and tongue-tied to talk at all. Then the woman visited comes to the rescue, and with the easy tact and kindliness which belong to all simple, natural folk, she does the talking herself. Some distribute tracts and make efforts to "improve the occasions" by telling people twice as old as themselves how thankful they ought to be for all Heaven's mercies, and how eager to take advantage of the "means of grace." But the brusque, business like type is, I believe, the most usual. Is it surprising that district visitors fail?

I have never known anyone gain the friendship of people in the class we call poor who did not behave to them with exactly the same respect and courtesy which are expected as a matter of course among the well-to-do. They can tell the difference in a moment. They can feel patronage like a breath of icy wind nipping the pleasant blossoms of goodfellowship. They know in a moment when they are being treated as "the lower classes," and very often they behave as such. No wonder!

WHAT THE NEW METHOD IMPLIES.

Well, the new method of Personal Service which finds itself embodied in the Guilds of Help now at work in many of our provinces, in the Glasgow system (described in these columns on November 6, and in the scheme put forward by Mrs. Asquith and others, is something very different from "district visiting. It is, to begin with, unsectarian. It has no axe to grind for church or chapel. Its aim is to help quite as much by encouragement and advice as by "relief," though of course, material aid is given where the need is clear. It prefers to get the services of men. It expects every Helper to keep a careful record of all that is done.

Just a word or two about the German model on which all these personal service schemes are based. It is generally known as the Elberfeld system. It was put into operation tentatively many years ago, and now this factory town of 140,000 inhabitants has made it a regular part of its Poor Law administration. With the exception of clergymen and publicans, all who are entitled to the municipal vote are obliged to give their services to the system for at least three years. "This business of helping the poor," the municipality says "is a business which aff

BY THE WAY.

KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN.

The character of the King of Sweden is said to be marked by simplicity and devotion to duty. The motto he adopted on ascending the Throne was "With the people for the country." Though capable of taking an independent course, he is unassuming and modest, and fully appreciates his position as a Constitutional monarch. He is a great lover of music, and prizes highly the ties of family life. No Royal Family of Europe demands less show and ceremony than the reigning House of Sweden. The late King Oscar was exceedingly popular with his subjects and went in and out among them as one of themselves. Prince Eugene, the youngest brother of the present King of Sweden, is an artist by profession, and finds his chief pleasure in the pursuit of his art.

FROM THE POTTERIES TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society, which has been commanded to give a performance at Windsor Castle, is the leading organisation of many similar working-class choral societies in the Potteries district. Famous at musical festivals all over the country—it was the first English choir to carry off chief honours at a Welsh Eisteddfod—it was originally the modest choir of a local Baptist chapel, the conductor of which, a workman at an earthenware factory, brought it to so high a standard of excellence that in 1883 he was asked to make it the Queen's of the Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society. Since then it has won prizes innumerable.

WEST AFRICAN RESEARCH.

Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, who led the famous journey from the Niger to the Nile, in which he had many perilous adventures and made many notable discoveries, is preparing for a new expedition to the West African coast and the adjacent islands. His intention is to survey the Benin Islands of the West Coast, and to ascend the Kamerun Peak, which is only 10,000ft. high. He will start in the beginning of December, and his Portuguese collector, Jose Lopes, who has been his faithful servant for nine years, is on the eve of departure for West Africa to hire the Haussas whom he will take with him. From a zoological point of view Mr. Alexander expects that the Kamerun Peak will yield most interesting discoveries.

MUSICAL MARVELS.

Precocious as is the latest musical marvel, the seven-year-old Georg Szell, he has had many predecessors still more precocious, both as public performers and composers. Sir Charles Halle was a child of four when he first played a sonata, composed expressly for him, in public; Hummel, Mozart's favourite pupil, made his first appearance at five; Mozart himself at six; and Chopin and Rubinstein at eight. When five years old Mozart is said to have composed a piece of music so difficult that his father, a professional musician, found difficulty in playing it. At seven Samuel Wesley composed a march for one of the regiments of the Guards, and twelve Sir E. Elgar wrote the music for a child's play.

"THE YOUNG MAN OF TO-DAY."

Sir Alfred L. Jones, the head of "the biggest mercantile fleet afloat," thinks the young man of the present day is "too fond of pleasure." In an interview with Mr. Blathwayt which appears in "Great Thoughts" he said:—There are plenty of opportunities for the young man, but if his eye is fixed on the office clock, and he is waiting for it to strike five how can he hope to succeed? He thinks of cricket and football and of nothing else. How can such a man benefit either himself or the trade of the empire? I wonder German and Spanish clerks, who work hard, who are enthusiastic in their work, who can correspond in three languages' besides their own, are forth more and get on better and are preferred by employers to lazy, indolent, play-loving, young Englishmen who cannot write a decent English letter, let alone a letter in French, German, or Spanish. If one makes his business his whole interest in life, and the other it is scarcely even a light hobby. In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, Sir Alfred decided, "he hates and loathes business, and a football match to him is far more important than all the splendid possibilities of a well-thought-out scheme of commerce."

"SWALLOWING GOLD."

The well-known General Ma Yu-K'un is among those of the high Chinese officials who have succumbed to their attempts to break off the opium habit. In one or two cases the disgraced officer has "swallowed gold." The following is an authoritative account, written by a very learned Chinese, of how this much-contested form of suicide is accomplished: In swallowing gold, it is not loose gold-leaf or gold-dust that is swallowed, but a solid lump of gold, or even a gold ring, weighing about half an ounce. Gold is not at any time of a corrupting nature; but when a lump of it is swallowed and falls into the bowel it fails, on account of its intrinsic weight, to rise and surmount the convolutions of the bowels, and can therefore never complete its passage. After two or three days it therefore sinks through the bowel and destroys life without any suffering. Those who commit suicide in this way are comparatively few, for the simple reason that few persons cannot afford it.

"MAN MISSING SUBURBAN TRAIN."

The "Glasgow News" gives an amusing picture of the "Man Missing Suburban Train" in Glasgow, a picture which can be seen daily in London also. "The whistle blows and the locomotive gives its final puff, a figure bursts into view from one of the entrances, and with a desperate eye fixed on the clock races towards the platform. It is usually not till he is very near the platform gates that he discovers the last carriage is well out of reach. His face immediately changes into a would-be unconcerned stroll towards the platform as though it is not his train that has gone at all—indeed, that his intention is merely to go through the station and pass out at another entrance. Then the futility of this conduct strikes him with painful disenchantment, and he goes off at a tangent in the direction of the bookstall, glancing suspiciously the time at the faces of the people to see if they are maliciously smiling at his perspiring discomfiture. Whether he waits on the next train or goes for the car does not matter, for his actions after this get back to the normal, and call for no further remark.

A LET-OFF FOR A LITIGANT.

(A defendant at Maidstone County Court, a day or two ago, removed a gold ring from his finger before entering the building, because, as he explained, he thought it looked out of place").

Correct and legal was his plea,
No fault the Court could trace,
And yet when he went home to tea
He said he'd lost his case.
His conge was distinctly curt,
A. K. C. said, "M'lud,
You'll notice the defendant's shirt,
It bears a diamond stud."

With ushers, then, he found the air
Was hideously thick;
Policemen sprang from everywhere
And hustled him out quick.
The time he had was somewhat thin
And yet he smiled. And why?
Because they'd overlooked the pin
That nestled in his tie.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

A wedding in days gone by used to be a domestic upheaval of the most revolutionary and peace-dispelling description. In the house of the prospective bride, there was no dining room for days before hand, meagre lunches and dinners were served by the kitchenmaid in the smoking room or in some corner of the hall, and, with bedrooms stacked with superfluous china cabinets and sofas, and hatpegs taking the place of family portraits in the billiard-room and the corridors, comfort was a practical impossibility. Nowadays, however, catering has been brought to such a fine art that nothing strenuous disturbs the household machinery before the ceremony, while an hour after the last guest has taken his departure not even a row of empty champagne bottles or a chair out of place remain as evidence.

EXACT COST OF EXPENSES PER HEAD.

Everything is, as a matter of fact, contracted for in these days, from the flowers on the table, the favours in the coachmen's buttonholes, and the invitations, to the extra maids and waiters, and the wedding breakfast itself. This plan has much to recommend it over the old-fashioned system of ordering everything piecemeal, when some one probably forgot to engage the ever-useful commissionaire or policeman—so that no dignitary was ready to open the carriage doors—or arrange for the loan of sufficient knives, teaspoons, and cups and saucers. As regards expense, unless local prejudices in the country have to be taken into consideration, there is nothing quite so extravagant as the system of ordering everything separately in different directions. In many cases—depending, of course on whether the wedding is a town or country one—1s. 6d. per head covers the whole expense of a party of 300 people. The exact sum varies according to the number of guests contracted for, a minimum of 100 people costing 2s.

UNPOPULARITY OF ASPICS AND JELLIES.

The modern wedding breakfast is a small matter compared with the tables groaning with food at which Mid-Victorian bridegrooms responded to endless toasts, and when the menus were as long as a twentieth century lunch and dinner in one. Even aspics and cream jellies have disappeared nowadays, and the buffet of the moment contains nothing more substantial than an infinity of different sandwiches and petits fours, ices and tartines of bread and butter, with tea, coffee, claret cup, lemonade, and sparkling table waters. The only extras which have to be reckoned with outside the estimate are of course, the wedding cake itself, and the champagne in which the healths are drunk. Sandwiches are, however, a cute in themselves. No one is content nowadays with the cress, tongue, or anchovy of a few years ago. Pates of game or foie gras, hung beef, or dried tongue, vegetable macedoine, cream and French cheeses, or devilled Norwegian sparts, represent a few of the popular sandwich fillings, while perhaps the place of favourite of the moment is held by smoked salmon. Finger sandwiches are more in vogue than fancy shapes even those made of bread being cut in this way, while tiny French rolls, "fourres" in like manner are every whit as popular as the canepe of convention. Where the French cakes are concerned, which are massed under the generic name of "petits fours," their name is legion sponge fingers and tiny cream-filled cornets being varied by chocolate, macaroons, filberts, boutons, imitation mushrooms, wafers, "apills," and minute eclairs.

FASHIONABLE INVITATION CARDS.

Invitations are not sent out so long beforehand as was the case in bygone days. As to their correct form, much depends upon personal taste. Although some people adhere to the oblong, double page leaflet on smooth, thick paper, others prefer an almost square shape, with rough edges. The cost of engraving a plate usually varies from a guinea to 25s., the actual leaflets being then charged for in addition at a fixed sum per hundred. In the case of a country wedding, the engraving is occasionally a little more expensive, owing to the fact that more information is inscribed than is necessary where the invitation contains solely the name of the church, the hour, the address, the names of the bride and her parents, and the bridegroom. Cards for a recent wedding actually held as much information as the following:—

Train leaves Victoria 12-10, arrives Crawshay 12-55.

Carriages will meet the train.

Lunch will be served at the Royal Hotel, Crawshay before the carriages convey guests to the church.

Train leaves Crawshay 5-15 p.m., arrives Victoria 6-10 p.m.

An early answer is requested so that sufficient carraiges may be ordered.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

Flowers play an all-important part in the scheme nowadays. The decoration of the buffet is invariably included in the catering charge per head, but the rest of the house requires, of course, a separate estimate. Many people prefer to hire palms and ferns at a nominal cost, although it is more economical in the end to buy flowering plants than to hire them. For November and December wedding, the latest idea for hall, passages, and staircase is the stiff "boule" shaped myrtle, while another favourite choice is that of miniature Christmas trees, the largest branches of which are tied with immense bows of white satin ribbon, which is brought across the tree like an Order of Merit.

THE Mauritius Legislative Council has voted an increased Customs tariff, which, it is estimated, will produce an additional 3,35,000 rupees per annum. The Council is now considering a general scheme for reduction in expenditure and further proposals for fresh taxation. The distress in the Colony is very great among the poorer classes and a serious deficit on the working of the present financial year is unavoidable.

SOME workmen, digging a well at Peterborough, have discovered a decomposed deal box, buried at a depth of two feet, containing the skeletons of a man, a woman, and a child. They had evidently been buried for many years, and inquiry has failed to elucidate the mystery. The police believe action on their part to be unnecessary. Several stone coffins containing skeletons have been unearthed at Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, the seat of Lord De Ramsey. One skeleton was seven feet long.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

LOVE AT THE ST. JAMES'.

One wonders how the average young man would get on with the average young woman if he made love to her in the manner that Mr. George Alexander makes love to the heroines of the St. James' Theatre. One wonders if there ever existed a man of any sort who, having proposed to a girl at St, Moritz, and been accepted, put off the thrill of the first kiss until he chanced to meet her in London. One wonders if there ever was a girl who regarded this way of getting engaged as perfectly satisfactory and preferred it to any other. From personal observation of life in its springtime and its dancing days, I should say that there never was such a man and that there never was such a girl. Mr. George Alexander confesses love as if he were confessing a State secret, and confessing it to a king upon his throne. With a solemn courtliness which the presence of royalty invariably inspires, he brings his splendid boots together with a click, bows his splendid head of waving grey hair, and says with splendid respect, "I love you." It is tenderly said, but it has no note of exclamation to it, and no emphasis on the "love." Love-making is with him an awe-inspiring ceremonial at which Court dress should be worn or full uniform. He makes his little speech, not as if he were at the theatre of St. James, but at the Court of St. James. One of these nights we shall find Mr. George Alexander reverently presenting to his heroine the words "I love you" inscribed upon a handsomely-illuminated roll of parchment, and the lady will rise majestically from her chair and be graciously pleased to accept it.

THE BELATED KISS.

Mr. George Alexander as the stage lover is an essay on self-restraint and a pamphlet on politeness. The formality of his affection is such that he could not possibly accept an invitation to love's feast "en famille." It must be ceremony or nothing. His cupids are little Lord Chamberlains and his doves are peacocks, It makes you ashamed of the memory of your own wooing to see how his Edward Thursfield in "The Builder of Bridges" treats the woman he is engaged to Dorothy Faringay. The play is in four acts, and although Edward was engaged to Dorothy before the beginning of the first, it is not until the very end of the last that he gets his first kiss in. Once—it was in the second act, I think—he ventured to kiss the tips of her fingers, but it was with the breathless deference of a pilgrim kissing the Pope's toe, and he looked most awfully scared when he had done it. I thought he was going to apologise for the exuberance of his passion in a speech specially written for him by the author of "Manners and Rules of Good Society." But the embarrassing incident passed without further formalities and nobody in the audience or on the stage raised a voice of moral protest.

MR. SUTRO AT WORK.

As Edward Thurafield is "the builder of bridges, so is Mr. Alfred Sutro the builder of plays. There is a squareness about his story, a neatness of execution, which sets your fancy picturing him busily at work with a plumb-rule and a spirit-level. You behold the entire process of his achievement, from the laying of the first brick to the planting of the last chimney-pot. If Mr. Sutro instead of Mr. Pinero had built "His House in Order," the critics would have talked of the scent of the mortar coming over the footlights. There are no surprises in "The Builder of Bridges," except one; and this (passing from the house-building to the engineering metaphor) comes, or seems to come, not so much as a bolt from the blue, as someone in the play calls it, as a bolt from the bridge. For it is this surprise that very considerably weakens the author's structure.

THE STORY OF THE PLAY.

Here, briefly and bluntly, and with apologies to Mr. Sutro for its being so, is the story of "The Builder of Bridges." Dorothy Faringay, in the person of that graceful and finished actress, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, is engaged to be married to the passionate but somewhat ordinary young man, Walter Gresham, who in his spare time is a clerk in some Government office. Dorothy's brother, Arnold, who is a clerk in the firm of Sir Henry Killick and Partners, engineers, has been tempted by the advertisements of a bucket-shop to invest his money in rubbish, and, in his endeavour to recover his savings, has improperly used £3,000 belonging to his employers, and lost that also. Dorothy, to whom Arnold has always been a brother in a thousand (if this does not suggest that these orphans are the last surviving children of a family numerically resembling "The Arabian Nights"), is deeply distressed about Arnold's trouble, and is prepared, at any cost, to save him, or to try to save him, from the dock. Taking her "fiance," Walter Gresham, into her confidence, she asks him to provide her brother with £3,000; but Walter has only £2,000, and that he has saved up to get married to Dorothy with. Besides, to be of any use, this sum would have to be increased to the tune of another thousand, to obtain which he would be obliged to involve himself indefinitely in transactions with a money-lender. This is a risk the young man declines to take, his love for Dorothy notwithstanding; with the result, as it is easy to feel, by those magnetic communications which rush from one person to another in a crowded audience, that he at once goes down in the estimatton of recklessly sentimental Woman, and up in the estimation of brutally reasonable Man. As dear Mrs. Debney, Dorothy's aunt, says, "men have such strange notions of what is honourable."

THE FARINGAY KINK.

There must be a kink or a taint or a something of the sort in the Faringay family, and it is a fortunate thing for society that there were not a thousand and one of them; for, when Dorothy sees that her "fiance" will not sacrifice his honest career on behalf of her dishonest brother, she decides to do a thing which could never by any freak of cerebral disorder enter the head of a decent-minded girl. The theft at the engineering firm will not be discovered until Edward Thursfield, the builder of bridges, returns from St. Moritz to go into accounts. So what does Dorothy do but rush off to St. Moritz with the deliberate intention of ogling a proposal of marriage out of Thursfield, taking advantage of the generosity of his "engaged" feelings by getting him to do what Walter Gresham can't, and then, when he has done the good deed for the love of her, throwing him over and going back to her first "fiance." To do her justice, she is by no means comfortable in her mind when her scheme has succeeded, for, in obedience to the mechanical instructions of Mr. Sutro's method, she has fallen in love with Thursfield, and is ashamed. She will not let him lose his £3,000 after all; she will try Walter Gresham once again—which she does, and to no purpose. Walter is not "taking any," or giving any, and tells her that her appeal is a cruelly unreasonable one; whereupon this remarkable young lady, who is engaged to Edward, makes a great "scene" of breaking off her engagement to Walter. Knowing, as we do, that her heart is really on the side of Thursfield, we find it somewhat difficult to sympathise with her in a situation obviously designed (and built) by Mr. Sutro to awaken our pity. She will think us very cruel, of course, but that cannot be helped. She is a Faringay.

"A MORNING NIP."

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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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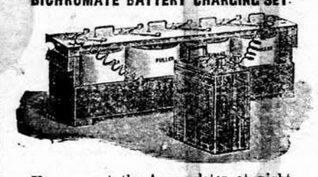
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Glossy appearance of the Hair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	86		un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	93 7/8	1/8	
Bar Silver in London ...	22 9/16	1/4	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 9/16	3/16	
do. in New York ...	49	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2		un chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·47		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 3/8		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd
Bar Gold (per os.) 77/11½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Indian buying.
At the Periodical Bid-Nags on Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.
Rs. 15,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 15,80,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,70,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 43,40,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received above that rate in full.
Averages rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 9,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 12 per. cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 12 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... Rs. 40,06,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 30,00,000.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,40,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 "
Imports	...14,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	... 4·86—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 11/16—unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·84	4·63	4·63	4·62	4·63
—03		—04	—03	

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·62	4·62	4·61	4·55
—04		—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	69,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	71,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	28,000 "
Do to Continent	65,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·25—unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·79+15	Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. May 8·88+13	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13/16 + 1/16	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·74+12	
Do. do. May 8·84+17	
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.	

BUREAU ESTIMATE.

Washington, Dec. 9,

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on cotton crop states the estimated crop is 12,920,000 bales.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 45 3/4 Dec.-Jan.—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Capal.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp —Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment—January—March—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Arrivals :—
" Polynesian."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [10TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Re.....	1,500	Aden	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,615	Muscat	
6 Bundles Rs.....	12,000	Busreh	
1 Bundle Sov ...	300	C. Mandvie	
Rupees.....	900		
1 Bundle Sov ...	7,800	Bagdad	A. Shashoo.
Gold Coins .	3,000		
Rupees	200		
1 Bundl Sov ...	1,500	Busreh	E. Hayim.
Rupees	700		
1 Case Sov.....	18,000	Jeddah	The B. & F. S. N. Co.
16 Packages Sov.	1,62,562		
Gold Coins...	9,189	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	1,945		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 1st Dec..
Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 4 lacks down.
Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. A moderate amount of bills came out and some Banks are now not anxious to buy under 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight. There is a small enquiry for remittance and T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. has been available from about the 20th instant. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	157 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	124 1-3
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 95 1-4 ready and 95 3-16 for the settlement. There has not been so much doing in the Bazaar as during the past two or three days but the market is steady at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-16 ready and 95 1-4 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·4
1st Settlement	" 95·3

Bullion :—
On Wednesday Bar silver in London closed 1-4 up at 22 5-8 for ready and 3-16 up at 22 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is 5-8 up at 49. Locally the market is steady, opening at 57 9-16 ex-duty and improving about 1-16 during the day. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	57	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Bureau estimate of 12,920,000 bales had been taken as "bullish" and the American markets advanced 12 to 18 points. Last night good Broach touched Rs. 219, and on opening this morning was quoted Rs. 223 but is since easier.
The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of Lady Clarke. Offices were also closed from 2 p. m.
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	227	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	223 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	207	Jany
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	183	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	181-3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	178-80	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	39,000	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·70	4·70	4·68	4·68
+06	+07	+06	+06

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·68	4·68	4·66	4·67	4·61
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th afternoon.
The Share market is closed owing to the death of Lady Clarke.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,695	bales.
Wheat	2,252	cwts.
Linseed	2,515	"
Rapeseed	707	"
Gingellyseed	17,969	"
Poppyseed	522	"
Groundnuts	2,562	"
Castorseed	2,024	"
Rice	2,576	"
Myrabollams	1,279	"
Cottonseed...	7,300	"
Mowrasced...	795	"
Gram	2,010	"
Jeowar	1,293	"
Maize	nil	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

The Karachi freight market shows a hardening tendency, in sympathy with Calcutta and Bombay and shippers show more inclination to operate for the early months of the year.
Enquiry is, however, limited to Ports which take seed and cotton, as prices asked for wheat are quite out of touch with the Home market.
This Week's bookings amount to about 9,000 tons. Hamburg and Antwerp continue to be the only ports for which there is any enquiry.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th December 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	4	10 p.m.	19	14
Teheran ...	10	12	49 p.m.	1	17
Suez	10	2	15 p.m.	9	40

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)
Offices on land lines Haiti (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince (27 11-08.)
Punjab route right (10-12-08.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	69½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,600
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14½ "	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½ o-o	14
Back Bay Both.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	139
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	29
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	333½
	F. 250	250	p. c. 6	262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 390
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 206
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	8½
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	com 20 div. 9
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	£ 15	...	
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Tyeacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asmr Veerjee	500	500	50	600
Berar Manufactering	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	[illegible]	*615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	522½
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
David	250	250	20	450
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	355
Fyamji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg. ...	250	250	10	190
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	90
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	660
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Mamockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	300	300	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	545
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,035
Sassoon Silk	500	5007	40	800
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,325
S. Mahratti	250	250	20	232½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	750	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,325
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,000
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Broach Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	200
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Maamar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	450
Surat City	1,000	250	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	407½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	150
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 108

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

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TO FRIENDS AT HOME
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Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

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Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

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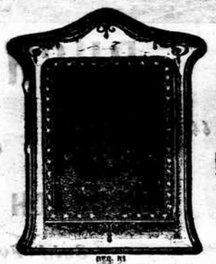
Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.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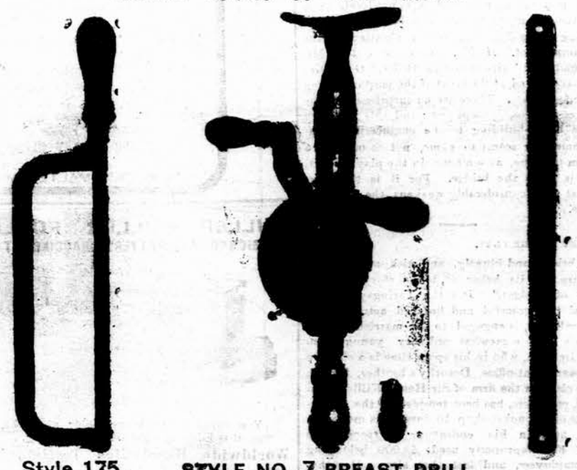
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
The annals of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 6th Dec.—Mrs. Fletcher has announced that she has arranged to give another of her very enjoyable musical treats on the 19th instant at the Bowring Institute. Some special talent has been secured for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the parade of the B. B. Volunteers yesterday morning, Volunteers G. Swashbrook, S. Swasbrook and J. W. Morris were presented with the Volunteer Long Service Medal. Colonel Moore, in making the presentation, spoke a few words congratulating the recipients.

As a result of an important meeting of the Officers of the B. R. V., held in the Volunteer Institute last Thursday, and the discussion of various matters connected with the interior economy of the Corps, it was decided to appoint Committees to supervise the various Departments of the Corps such as the Officers' Mess, Shooting, Band, Clothing, etc.

The Officers of the Corps met yesterday afternoon at Hebbal for their periodical prize competition. It was a fine shooting afternoon, but the shooting was not remarkable. The conditions followed those of the annual course of Musketry, the distances being 600, 700 and 800 yards, the better marksmen being handicapped. The following is the result of the competition :—

	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Han- dicap.	Tl.
Capt Andrews	33	+ 37	+ 29	+ 9=	108
Capt Jackman	29	+ 31	+ 24	+ 14=	98
Major Tait	29	+ 36	+ 28	Scr =	93
Lieut Smeeth.....	34	+ 25	+ 20	+ 14=	93
Capt MacLean	30	+ 14	+ 33	+ 15=	92
Col Moore	29	+ 26	+ 15	+ 20=	90
Lieut Bailey	28	+ 30	+ 20	+ 9=	87
Lieut Wethercll.....	25	+ 16	+ 24	+ 22=	87
Capt Gibbe.....	25	+ 33	+ 18	Scr =	76

There passed away, early yesterday morning, at his residence in Victoria Road, Mr. J. Evers, a well-known and much respected resident of the Station. The late Mr. Evers, who was nearly 70 years of age, had been a resident in the Mysore Province practically all his life. He commenced his career nearly half a century ago as an educationist, but soon left the profession of a schoolmaster for that of the Law. He became qualified for the latter by obtaining the degree of B. L. and commenced his career as a lawyer in Mysore in the pre-Rendition days more than 40 years ago. At the Rendition he transferred his business to Bangalore and till a few months ago he had a very extensive and lucrative practice in the Mysore Courts and in the C. and M. Station. He had the reputation of being a sound lawyer, and he handled many big cases with success. He had a very wide circle of friends and was greatly esteemed by all those with whom he came in contact, so that his death, though it was not unexpected, has caused universal regret. The late Mr. Evers, who was also a prominent Mason, was twice married, and much sympathy is expressed for the widow and his many sons and daughters. The funeral, which took place yesterday evening at the Oosoor Road Protestant Cemetery, was largely attended.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the grant of timber and bamboos to ryots who construct school buildings in their villages.

The Government have also issued orders directing the discontinuance of the submission of a daily report to Government on the season, rainfall, etc., a special report being submitted when any perceptible change takes place in the seasonal conditions.

The Government have sanctioned the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District that a sum of Rs. 2,000 may be placed at his disposal to enable him to arrange for the purchase, daily, at cost price of goods, manufactured by weavers who have been reduced to great distress by the high prices prevailing for food stuffs and want of means to carry out their trade. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to sell the goods thus acquired through local merchants in accordance with instructions laid down by the Government in an Order dated the 22nd September, 1900. In sanctioning the request, the Government draw the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, to Sections 218 to 221 of the Mysore Famine Code and direct that he should conform as far as possible to these provisions in arranging famine relief and arranging to receive and dispose of the goods prepared by the weavers relieved.

Bangalore, 7th Dec.—The December Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station commenced before Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S. The first case for trial was that in which a some time lunatic was charged with an attempt to murder his wife two years ago. The accused was undefended. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Messrs. Joseph, Kemble and Lavender were selected as Assessors. Evidence on the state of mind of the accused at the time he committed the offence was then taken and the Assessors being of opinion that the accused commited the act while insane, he was acquitted.

Following close upon the death of Mr. J. Evers, which I referred to above, comes the death early this morning at the Lady Curzon Hospital of another very old resident of the Station. It will come as a shock to many, not only in Bangalore but elsewhere, to hear of the death in her sixty-first year of Mrs. C. J. Houlston, who during the last 25 years has been the Headmistress of St. Andrew's Girls' School. Mrs. Houlston was educated at Cambridge and came to India with her husband about 35 years ago, and for a quarter of a century had been in charge of the school. She was devoted to the interests of that institution and was considered an excellent teacher. She was to retire from the control of the school at the end of the year and arrangements were being made to present her with a fitting testimonial of her long connection with it. She was at work up to Friday, when she was attacked by influenza which developed serious complications and caused her death rather suddenly. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Houlston, to whom the deceased lady had been a devoted wife for 36 years. The funeral, which took place this afternoon at the Oosoor Road Cemetery, was very numerously attended. Owing to this sad event the prize distribution of the St. Andrew's Girls' School has been postponed to the early part of next term.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 4th Dec.—The Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, has been petitioned by the students of the Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore, who complain that they do not enjoy the privileges and honours which are open to the students of sister Colleges. They add that the Punjab Government have passed orders that "A diploma of Licentiate of Agriculture be granted to the successful students. This will rank with the B.A. Degree of an Indian University as a qualification for appointments in the Revenue and Irrigation Departments under the Punjab Government, and diplomates will naturally have first claim to appointments in the Agricultural Department." In this connection, the Coimbatore students say that although they are not particular about the prospects that await them at the end of their course they are anxious that their diplomas should be recognised with a title similar to the one referred to above. They believe this request is legitimate, seeing that they undergo a course of three years' instruction.

An arts student who studies a solitary Science subject is, after two years, given a title, whereas agricultural students who spend three years in three important sciences of the B. A. course in addition to some other sciences, leave the College at the end of the course with nothing in the shape of a distinction to show their proficiency in an important subject like agriculture.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 5th Dec.—The "Margarita," with Sir Frederick Nicholson and Mr. James Hornell on board, proceeded yesterday from here to Ponani. Captain Boas, the Port Officer, has accompanied the fisheries investigation party to Ponani.

Three Moplahs and a Tiyya, prisoners, who were in the Calicut Sub-jail awaiting trial in various cases, escaped in the small hours of this morning by cutting away one of the iron bars of the door of their cell. There were in all over twenty prisoners in the cell at the time. An enquiry is proceeding.

A Conference of the Presidents of the various Taluq Boards was held yesterday to discuss the District Board budget for the coming year. To-day the Budget was adopted at a meeting of the District Board, at which Mr. Francis, the President, presided and twenty-eight members attended. The year will open with a balance of Rs. 53,290 and the total estimated income is Rs. 5,96,000. A sum of Rs. 4,44,000 is provided under Grant 1, and of this Rs. 3,24,000 is for roadstand bridges, including Rs. 12,500 for the Tellicherry-Mysore Road and Rs. 3,600 for the Kuttikole Bridge in Chirakkal. During the meeting, Mr. C Karunakara Menon suggested that a third of the non-official members should be allowed to join in the Conference at which the budget is discussed preliminarily, and the President observed that the Conference was purely informal, but that the suggestion might be brought forward at the discussion of the budget next year. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Karunakara Menon made a lengthy speech, in which he referred to the President's approaching transfer and enumerated the numerous directions in which Mr. Francis had striven to improve the condition of the Board and of the District generally. He dwelt in particular on what the latter had done towards improving the agricultural industry. On behalf of the non-official members of the Board, the speaker expressed their grateful appreciation of the kindness and sympathy with which they had always been treated and the confidence the President had reposed in them. Mr. Sarma, another non-official member, spoke to the same effect in Malayalam and referred to the sympathy and tact Mr. Francis had infused into his well-organised campaign against the plague. The Board then unanimously adopted a Resolution expressing its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Francis as President. In the course of a brief reply, Mr. Francis said that he was sorry to leave the District and that of the several Boards on which he had served. His experiences of Malabar were the happiest.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 6th Dec.—A definite announcement as to the working of the Relief Fund has been issued by the Minister in a comprehensive memorandum on the subject. The disastrous floods have ruined 52 wards of the City, demolishing nearly 24,000 houses, by which close on 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless, and the great majority of them destitute. These latter are divided by His Excellency into five classes, and the methods for ameliorating their condition are as follows :—

The first class consists of old widows, orphans and aged persons who are unable to support themselves. For these His Excellency proposes the erection of a large poor-house, to whom life pensions should be granted, and means provided to employ such as were capable of adding their quota to their support ; arrangements would also be made for the instruction and training of the children. To meet the up-keep of such an institution, which would require an income of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, His Excellency proposed that three or four lakhs of rupees be invested in the construction of buildings and bazaars in the new colonisation area, and that the proceeds accruing for the rents of the same be devoted to the working of the poor-house.

The second class consists of tradesmen and mechanics whose entire capital and stock-in-trade have been washed away, and who with a small pecuniary help would be able to restart their vocations. His Excellency's proposal for this class is that sums ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 be given after careful investigation of each case.

The third class consists of young students, the further prosecution of whose studies has been interrupted by the loss of books and other necessities, and who have been deprived of the support of their guardians. His Excellency would provide these with books and grant them stipends for six years.

The fourth class consists of young unmarried girls, whose guardians are unable to re-arrange their wedding expenses without help ; a sum of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 would meet the needs of this class.

The last class consists of poor distressed persons who have lost their little all and are unable to support their families and reconstruct and renovate their demolished homesteads. These latter form the majority of the distressed community, and an enormous sum would be required to meet the situation. To use His Excellency's own words: "it will be necessary to use the most searching enquiry into each individual case to obviate the danger of any undeserving cases being mixed up with those deserving of support." To this end he advises that a number of the Sub-Committees should be appointed to discharge this important duty, and care should be taken to nominate persons who have given proof of conspicuous zeal, indefatigable energy irreproachable honesty, and commendable public spirit.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, Dec. 6.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the Prince of Wales's Medical School at Tanjore, at which students were taught and trained up to the Hospital Assistants' grade and which the Government recently took over from the District Board, will be abolished from the 1st April.

Mr. V. A. Vandayar, of Pundi, made a proposal to the District Board, offering to pay Rs.1,000 toward the construction of an obstetric annexe to the Lying-in Hospital that is being built by the Board, and suggesting that the institution may be called after H. E. Lady Lawley. The offer has been accepted by the Board, and the donor will be permitted, as he desired, to hang in the institution a portrait of his late wife.

In the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam a case of defamation is under enquiry against Mr. T. V. Govindasawmy Pillay, editor of the "Yethartha Vadhani," a Tamil weekly paper published at Tanjore. In his issue of the 12th September last the editor wrote of the goldsmith community under the heading of "Thattara" Scamps. (The English rendering adopted in the complaint described the goldsmith class, in an ironical spirit, as versed in the sacred literature of the Vedas and Puranas and calling themselves Viswabrahmans. The article further spoke of them as addicted to certain vices and predicted that their arrogance would have to fall). The community of goldsmiths at Kumbakonam authorised a representative, Mr. Sundra Pather, to prosecute the paper for defamation. Evidence was let in for the defence that the article as could be judged from its heading referred only to those who were scamps amongst the community and not to all the members, and that therefore a "thattan" of good character need not be annoyed at it. The case will be further heard on the 8th instant, Mr. C. S. Krishnasawmy Iyer conducts the prosecution, while Mr. V. Soundraraja Iyengar defends the accused.

A bag containing 131 Notes of Rs. 100 each was, on the night of the 3rd October, entrusted for safe custody to Mr. Bussasawmy Chetty, a leading member of the local Sowrashtra community at Kumbakonam, and carrying on an extensive trade in silk fabrics, by Mr. Sawmy Iyengar, of Mayaveram, who had brought the money to lend to a gentlemen living not far from Tanjore. When he opened the bag at the railway station on the following morning he found that it contained no Notes and, on the advice of the Chetty against whom he reported that they were missing. On the 16th October ten of these Notes, the numbers of which had been published in the meanwhile, were presented at the Currency Office, Madras, to be cashed. Tracing back these Notes link by link the Inspector of Police of Kumbakonam, Mr. K. S. Karppavinayagam Pillay, B.A., was able to discover that on the 6th October the Chetty sent them by registered post to a constituent of his at Berhampore, quoting, however, in the covering letter that advised the despatch of the Notes, numbers different from those appearing on the Notes, which, subsequent verification showed, had been condemned and withdrawn from circulation about two years previously. It would appear that between the 5th and the 15th October, the Chetty had conducted transactions with some of his constituents in several silk trading centres, to the extent of nearly Rs. 15,000, the major portion being with the Notes described by the Iyengar as missing. The Chetty is now under remand the District Judge having refused bail.

A man who was arrested and detained at the Police Station of Mannargudy for drunken and disorderly behaviour in a public street, as alleged by the Police, died not long after his release, from the effects it is alleged by his relations, of the beating given him by Constables while he was in Police custody. Whilst these Constables are being prosecuted separately before the First Class Divisional Magistrate of Mannargudy, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the Inspector of Police of Mannargudy, Mr. S. Rungasamy Naidu, is also being tried by the same Magistrate on a complaint made by the District Superintendent of Police, for framing an incorrect record in connection with that matter. The allegation against him is that with the object of saving the Constables, he wrote in his diary that the Civil Surgeon of Mannargudy told him that death was due to drinking, which, however, was flatly denied by the Doctor. The Inspector is further said not to have taken prompt action in regard to the complaints made to him by the relations of the deceased that he had been tortured by the Police, and did not at the inquest examine the witnesses named by them to prove that the death was caused, not by the effects of drunkenness, but in consequence of the beating given him by the Constables whilst he was in their custody. The First Class Hospital Assistant of Needamangalam who conducted the post-mortem examination, certified in effect that death was due to violence. The prosecution having closed yesterday, the case stands adjourned to the 18th instant for hearing the defence.

MADURA.

Madura, 6th Dec.—Lodge "Pandiyan," of which Mr. R. Fischer was the founder and to which he had contributed largely, has resolved to go into mouring for three months for the death of Mr. Fischer.

The Municipal Council of Madura resolved that "the Resolution proposed by Mr. Venungopal Naidu regarding the sudden demise of Mr. Robert Fischer and his services be approved and passed unanimously." The following is the Resolution :—

"The Council sincerely regrets the death of Mr. Robert Fischer, and wishes to tender its deep sympathy and condolence to his wife. Mrs. Fischer, at the insuperable loss to the city, many local institutions being the objects of his generosity and large heartedness. As an Honorary Chairman of this Municipality for a period of about ten years, he took great interest in the town and spent his money and time generously on its behalf, and administered its affairs tactfully in a most satisfactory manner fearlessly and independently. The Council, in placing on record its high appreciation of his services to this Municipality and the town in general, resolves to hang an oil picture of Mr. Fischer in the Council Hall."

It was resolved also that the street connecting the old and the new Ramnad roads be named after Mr. Fischer. Mr. Fischer was honorary chairman in the latter part of the eighties and from 1893 to 1899, both inclusive. His administration of the Municipality is to this day remembered and considered the best we had since the introduction of the Municipality in Madura. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence are being adopted in the various institutions to the city which have been recipients of Mr. Fischer's munificence. There is no institution in Madura which has not received his bounty. The Native College had not less than Rs. 10,000 in the form of a playground, a gold medal, and money contributions. To the College fund he gave Rs. 500. The Theosophical Institute had received, books and money. To Lodge Pandiyan, Mr. Fischer was the largest contributor. The American Misson also found in him a generous benefactor. He gave the Mission funds to build two Primary schools which were named after him. He maintained a choultry at Tirumancholai, midway between Sivaganga and Madura, for travellers. He was one of the founders of the Bar Library and the English Club, to both of which he contributed largely. On the next day after his death, when the District Judge sat, feeling references were made both by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Bar and by the Judge, Madura has lost in him not only its premier citizen but a gentleman of broad views and cosmopolitan sympathies, whose principle was that God favoured the few with riches that they might benefit their less favoured brethren: and his death has caused a loss which is very difficult, if not impossible, to fill up. His grave is being visited daily by multitudes of people.

WEDDING IN MOZAFFARPORE.

On the 1st instant at Christ Church, Mozaffarpore, by the Rev. R. Yates, Mr. A. Knowler Holttum, of Moosheri, younger son of the late Gilbert Bedford Holttum, was married to Gwendolen Mand, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor N Hickley of Mahomedpore, Ottur. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of lace appliqué, over white chiffon silk. Her white lace hat was trimmed with tulle and two large white ostrich feathers. She carried a shower bouquet composed of exquisite white hot-house flowers, the gift of the bridegroom ; Mr. F. B. Fraser acted as best man. The Church had been most tastefully decorated by Mrs. Yates, assisted by Miss Filgate and Miss Disney. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mrs. Hickley at Dondpore, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. and Mrs. Collingridge. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Holttum left for their honeymoon amidst a shower of rice and good-wishes. The bride went away in a gown of brown ninon, with a vest of cream-tucked net and trimmed on the corsage with pale blue. Her brown drawn silk picture hat was trimmed with blue and brown wings. The bride's mother was most becomingly attired in an empire gown of palegrey Shantung silk, with a cream lace vest and trimmed with Oriental embroidery. She wore a black picture hat trimmed with coque feathers. Mrs. C. Collingridge looked extremely well in a pale mauve voile dress over white silk, with a large picture hat trimmed with drooping black paradise plumes. The guests, who numbered over eighty, included Mr and Mrs. Greer, Mr. and Mrs Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hudson, Mr. Marsham and his bride, and Mrs. Hay Webb. So many beautiful gowns were worn that it is impossible to mention them in detail. The presents were numerous and handsome.

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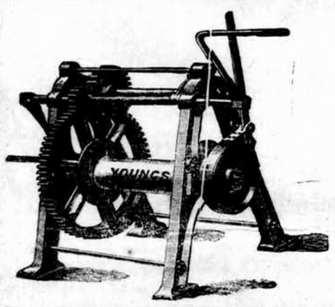

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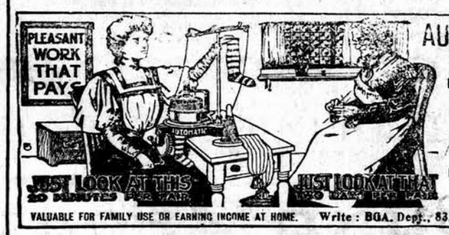

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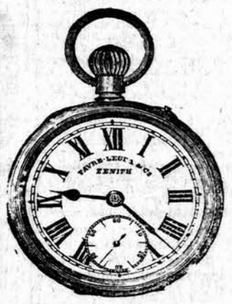

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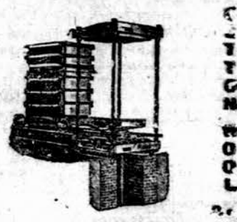

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